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THE AFTER-WAR PROBLEM OF PACIFIC TRADE AND RELATIONS OF UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Japanese Shipping Interests Getting a Strong Grip on Business.

KEEN COMPETITION LATER

Outlook That American Interests Will Be Strong Contestants for Business After War-Interest In Vancouver.

Last week THE POST editorially referred to Canada's trans-Pacific trade problem and our relations with Japan and Russia as one of the most important of the broad after-war issues with which this country will have to contend, and pointed out that little practical thought was being given to it. This week THE POST'S correspondent at Vancouver reports that an American delegation is leaving for China and Japan to devote themselves to a study of trade conditions in relation to American industry, and urges that Canadian business men arouse themselves. There are other evidences of the coming competition for trade in the East. American interests figure Japan as a menace in Pacific commerce. The situation is fraught with possibilities, which demand careful and delicate consideration.

The prestige which Japan has gained in Pacific commerce since the outbreak of the war is already presenting itself to American interests as a problem difficult of solution. American shipping interests have been attracted by the high rates prevailing to forsake their ordinary routes and business for temporary profits, while Japanese ship operators, on the mandate of their Government, have been forced to see that home interests and domestic trade get first consideration. Thus, after the war, Japan will undoubtedly be strongly entrenched in a position from which the United States will find it difficult to dislodge her. The following views on the situation as between the United States and Japan are expressed by F. M. Dickie, editor of the "Pacific Marine Review":

In so far as our off-shore shipping on the Pacific is concerned, and it is the off-shore shipping which makes or mars our maritime prosperity, we, nor are we alone, for the European maritime nations are similarly situated, face the competition of Japan.

Since Japan is hardly affected commercially by the fact that she is at war with Germany, she may be rightfully compared, as far as shipping goes, with the neutral nations. Of all the nations not actively engaged in the European war, Japan has yielded least to the lure of the "Flesh pots of Egypt." Her great steamship lines have filled the Japanese shipyards with orders, they have maintained their old schedules on all important lines of travel, they are increasing their available tonnage by leaps and bounds and are gathering princely profits, the lion's share of which is going into reserve funds against the day of reckoning. It is not to be inferred from this, however, that the Japanese shipowner is any less susceptible to a highly tempting foreign charter rate than his neighbors across the Pacific, but the large steamship concerns of Nippon are wedded to their Government and their Government long ago issued the dictum, "Japanese trade first."

The European war completely stopped the development of new trade routes made possible by the opening of the Panama Canal. This affected the rapidly growing trade that had already sprung into existence between the west coast of North America and European ports. Only last month the Cunard Company leased the ground floor of a building in the heart of San Francisco's business district. German line agencies are also showing signs of activity and a two-fold significance is being attached to these events; one is that preparations are being made for a keen struggle for Pacific ocean trade and the other that peace is not so far distant as would appear on the surface of things.

NEW DIRECTORS.
Two Members Appointed to Dominion Permanent Loan.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. two new directors were elected in Hon. T. W. McGarry, of Toronto, and J. B. O'Brien, of Renfrew. Mr. McGarry was later appointed to the vice-presidency. The new members of the board are men of high standing and influence in financial and business circles, and their connection with the institution should add to the confidence of both the shareholders and the public.

C. N. R. TO NIAGARA.
No Detailed Information as to This Week's Announcement.

THE POST has not been able to get official confirmation of the announcement that the Canadian Northern Railway will on April 1st start on its proposed line to Niagara. Sir William Mackenzie has been out of the city, and other officials of the company are not inclined to talk. It is evident, however, that certain developments are being considered, and the report that the financial backing has been supplied by the Lackawanna system is interesting, although it is deprecated by officials.

The Windsor Hotel management report a record January business. The rooms have been filled all the time, and the receipts from the various departments have been very satisfactory. There has been no deal-

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Sales of the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary concerns for 1916 amounted to approximately $120,000,000. This is an increase of about $12,000,000 over 1915.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY HAD A RECORD YEAR

Big Department Store Company Will Submit a Very Satisfactory Annual Statement for Last Financial Period— Business Conditions Good.

The annual report of the Robert Simpson Co., department store, Toronto, which will be issued in a few weeks will show the largest business in the history of the store by a large margin. FINANCIAL POST was informed that the Mail Order end of the business especially showed remarkable growth. Since the warehouse was established in Regina a cover Western Canada, and the big building erected on Mutual Street, apart from the store, to look after Eastern Canada, the turnover has doubled exactly. Curiously enough, each section did practically as much business last year as was done by the whole Mail Order department the year before. The M. O. turnover is now running to $25,000,000 a year.

Sales in the store itself have increased greatly, breaking all previous records even allowing for the higher prices of goods. The net profits while hardly keeping pace with the increased turnover are much higher than in 1915 and will take care of all preferred and common stock demands.

As a result of the removal of the Mail Order section from the main

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VESSELS LOST IN 1916.
Total Tonnage of 1,199 Ships Was Over 2,000,000 Tons.

Approximately 1,199 merchant vessels of all types and classes, with an aggregate gross tonnage of about 2,112,691 tons, were destroyed during the year 1916 by submarines, mines and other accidents arising from the war. This figure includes the tonnage lost by all nations, but there is reason to believe that reports from several countries are incomplete, particularly in the case of the Teutonic powers, and the total probably exceeds the amount stated. This companies with a total of only 997 vessels of about 1,899,873 gross tons destroyed during the seventeen months of hostilities preceding January 1, 1916, and makes the loss since the war began 2,196 vessels of 4,012,564 gross tons.

BIG INCREASE IN ASBESTOS EARNINGS

Total Income for the Year Was Higher by About $150,000.

The annual statement of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada for the year ending December 31st shows a remarkable growth in profits. Returns from operations and other income increased from $386,377 to $537,938. How this was accomplished was largely explained in the report of the manager, J. D. Sharpe who states:

Operations during the year were seriously interfered with by bad weather in the early part of the year; by dissatisfaction and scarcity of labor, and strikes during the summer months or the best part of the year for operations.

While tons of finished product for the year 1916 are greater for the three operating properties than for any previous year, it is between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. less than it would have been under normal conditions. Comparing results with the year 1915, we find as follows:—Mill hours were 13 per cent. greater. Tons of material handled were 12 per cent. greater. Tons of material milled were 22 per cent. greater; and tons of finished product were 9 per cent. greater than for 1915. The yield per ton of mill rock was 0.57 per cent. less; shipments of crude and fibre were greater, with a higher average value, but the average cost of production was very much increased, for the reasons above stated.

The increase in mill hours, tons of material handled and milled, and tons of finished product is due to the steady operations at the British-Canadian Mine, and which did not operate for three months in 1915. The decrease in yield is due to a dropping in yield at the Beaver Mine, while Kings Mine shows a slight decrease, British-Canadian Mine shows an increase. Increase in value is due to an increase in the percentage of crude and long fibres obtained, also to an increase in selling prices. The increase in cost is due to the increase in price of labor, materials and supplies.

Following are comparative figures of the income account:

	1915.		1916.	
Net profits before depreciation		$386,377		$537,938
Less:				
Renewals and betterments	$142,782		$172,461	
Bond interest	150,000		150,000	
Total deduct.		$292,782		$322,461
Surp. for year		93,594		215,476
Previous		191,031		284,626
Total surplus		$284,626		$500,102

Last year the General Electric Company turned out the enormous total of 80,000,000 incandescent lamps. There are forty different operations required to make a lamp but at the company's plant, efficiency has been so far developed that 300 lamps per minute is the present output.

PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS

Specifications Changed to Suit Developing Conditions.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Week's Developments Have an Unsettling Effect But Yet Too Early to Note Definite Trends—Caution Displayed.

This week's developments in the business situation centred around the German announcement as to her submarine policy, the effect of which found most direct expression in the stock market. Munitions shares were most affected, but there was a general unsettledness in evidence throughout the list. However, it would appear that so far as Canada is concerned the chief influence was the American situation, as indicated by Wall Street. So far as Canadian munitions makers are concerned, there is every assurance that orders will be maintained for a considerable period. In this connection the following opinion of the editor of "Canadian Machinery" is of interest:

Notwithstanding the now well-established fact that peace in Europe will be **consummated through victory**, and that it has been determined to the fullest extent possible to meet the multitudinous equipment requirements of our armies in training and in the trenches by the utilization of Empire labor and material resourses, some misgiving appears to prevail concerning Canadian munitions contract renewals covering the third and fourth quarters of this year. Few people, however, are to be found who are in the least degree sanguine as to a cessation of hostilities during either period. For misgivings under any circumstances, there are usually—we might say always—reasons or causes, substantial or imaginative. Without, however, seeking to probe these too deply, may we point out—aside from a "Peace with Victory" development during the present year—a few facts relative to the production of munitions for Empire requirements generally.

"We are apt at times to forget that our activities are for the accommodation of the Imperial Government, and that the placing of munition orders—quantities of shell of variety, type and size, is not an indiscriminate proceeding and based wholly on a reckoning that, if there be available a good supply of each type and size, all will be well. This war, irrespective of its numerous shortcomings in prosecution, is being engineered, and, as might therefore be expected, is exemplary of much sound scientific management. We are probably right in saying that up to January 1 of the present year, shells called for in Canada have been based on three monthy periods, at the end of which, quantities, types and sizes further required were liable to differ materially and have actually done so although maintaining the type and size ranges prevalent.

"When this feature of the situation is fully appreciated, and especially so its engineering or scientific management aspect, the reasons for such a line of action are not far to seek. Stated briefly, any three months' experience in the field determines the suitably or effectiveness of the munition detail employed, and, as we see it, can hardly fail to influence materially the quantity, size and [illegible] of shell when orders come placed in the succeeding quarter. Again, isn't it reasonable to assume that requirements more or less immediately antedating a big offensive will find expression in shell contract detail distinctiveness.

"Canadian metal-working plant executives are in a number of cases worrying as to their prospects for renewal orders after June 30 of this year, at which date we understand all existing contracts expire. This is perhaps not an unnatural state of affairs. In our estimation, however, we are yet well beyond five months removed from the cessation of quantity and variety shell orders, and consequently from peace-time commodity production.

"As bearing out our views, it may be noted here that in the past twelve months much switching took place relative to the constitution of shell orders placed in Canada, and our anticipations are that the next new period contracts will but witness action more or less similar in its scope and effect to that experienced in the past. The switching from one type or size of shell to that of another is to-day less irksome, both from the equipment and operator viewpoints, for equipment is not only more readily available than, say, a year or so ago, but is more efficient for its

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SAYS EAST INTERESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Premier Brewster Says Capital Again Looking Towards the Pacific Province.

Premier Brewster returned from Ontario at the end of last week where he went on matters connected with the Government. His remarks on his return as to the east and its attitude toward this province may be interesting to easterners, says THE POST'S Vancouver correspondent. They were in part as follows: "There is a large amount of capital in the east looking for investment. I found a great deal of attention to this province being paid by financial interests and a very favorable attitude being taken by them. I am certain that we will see considerable capital from the east being invested in British Columbia within the next six months in steel works and copper refineries. The need of the Empire for metals is such that naturally the eyes of money men are turning to this province, where we have such immense ore deposits. Generally, I found a renewed interest in British Columbia."

While in Ottawa Premier Brewster took up with the Federal authorities the question of assistance for the development of iron and other metalliferous mines in the province. An answer is expected shortly.

There were sales of Tuckett common in the fore part of this week at 21½, which compares with 22½ last week. There have been no reports recently regarding the company's business, but statements of affairs of the British American Company and the Imperial Company both indicate large increases in volume of trade during 1916. In Canada, however, in addition to the drain upon consumers as the result of recruiting, the spread of prohibition has affected the cigar consumption.

WHY IS CANADA NOT PRODUCING MORE WOOL.

Total Crop of This Country Less Than 12,000,000 Lbs. Annually.

U.S. PRODUCES 290,000,000 LBS

Attention Directed to Big Opportunity That Our Farmers Are Neglecting—Fine Occupation for Returned Soldiers.

By John Turnbull, President of Paton Mfg. Co.

What is the reason that the farmers of Canada do not produce more wool? Can they give an intelligent answer to this question?

Are your readers aware that the total wool production of Canada is less than 12,000,000 pounds, as compared with a production of 290,000,000 pounds by the United States, which has a smaller area of lands.

Neglected Opportunity.

Why is this great, obvious opportunity for creating wealth and prosperity being neglected?

Is it because of the climate, or is it because of the dog nuisance? If not either of these reasons, what is it?

Canadian wool is to-day bringing a price four times as great as in 1902, and the farmers have comparatively little to sell.

What is Explanation?

What is the explanation of the farmers' antipathy to sheep-raising? Has he any, or is his neglect of this highly profitable industry merely due to indifference?

The advantages of sheep-raising are not confined to the profit that accrues from the sale of the wool. There is also the mutton, while the weed-eating proclivities of the sheep and the manuring of the land are of great value.

Australia and New Zealand together produce approximately 650,000,000 pounds of wool annually; while the clip of England, whose land area is only a fraction of that of Canada, amounts to 120,000,000 pounds a year.

Should be Exporting.

At the present time Canada's imports of wool are in excess of the total clip of the country. We should be exporters of wool instead of importers. Canada has the land. What is the matter with our farmers that they are not alive to the possibilities of this great industry?

This is a matter of vital importance to Canada. After the war we will require to greatly increase our production in order to defray the enormous interest charges that the war expenditures are piling up; and the development of the sheep industry will help to solve the problem. This question should engage the immediate attention of Parliament and our Legislatures.

Again I ask: "Why are the far-

Continued on page 7.

EXPORT FLOUR TRADE IS PRACTICALLY DEAD

New British Flour Standards a Severe Blow, Coming When Great Difficulties Were Already Being Encountered in Securing Shipping Facilities.

Various causes have combined to kill Canada's export flour trade, but that it is practically dead for the time being is certain. As a result, interesting developments may be anticipated in the domestic situation in the near future. Certain uncompleted Government orders, for which the British Government is providing the tonnage, will keep some of the companies fairly busy for a short time, but it will not last long.

Lack of tonnage and unequal freight rates had really administered the death blow to the export business, and the new British milling regulations added the finishing touch.

Canada has a milling capacity far in excess of the domestic demands of the country, and all the companies will be out after the business in order to keep their mills occupied.

There will not be enough business to go round, and the prospects are good for lively competition.

How this will affect the profits of the companies remains to be seen, but the tendency, it would appear, would be to lower prices. The situation will be watched with interest, especially the efforts being made in England to have the new flour standards modified.

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A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

NEWS OF SECURITIES — Markets are Very Dull

STEEL STOCKS

Further Break With Week's Developments—Downward Trend is Healthful.

Aside from the war news of the last few days, steel, whether relative to its commercial utility or stock market standing, continues to play fast and loose with both reason and calculation. Germany's note of "frightfulness" has naturally had some effect on a situation already sufficiently acute, at the same time, we may not lose sight of the fact of its being but an incident in a day's happenings. The output of steel, both for munitions and commercial requirements, shows a further restriction, and indications are that still lower records are in sight in the immediate future. Coke, a front rank essential in the preliminary production of steel, is both high in price and scarce, the two being interdependent. The scarcity is, however, largely due to congested transportation facilities, which appear to be growing steadily, although perhaps imperceptibly, worse. What is true of the steel situation as a whole on the North American continent is equally so of that more specifically Canadian, although such concerns as the Steel Company of Canada and Algoma Steel Corporation are perhaps most directly affected.

Steel for shell may be said to still constitute by far the major portion, if not practically the total output of more than one of our four big steel plants. It is understood, however, that neither of them are producing the scheduled quantity, largely because of the highly abnormal transportation situation which has been allowed to develop, and become a menace to our metal-working industries generally, whether munitions-engaged or otherwise. We are, of course, importing steel from the United States, but, even from that source, transportation troubles are as serious in their effects as are those right in our own territory.

As an example of the extreme acuteness of the steel situation, particularly as regards munitions requirements, it may be stated that considerable credence was placed in an early-week report of action taken by the Imperial Munitions Board relative to its steel requirements—shapes, for the $90,000,000, one-time known "mystery block" at corner of Yonge and College Streets, Toronto. The action taken was imaginary, just as is the "mystery" regarding the concern about to erect the "block" or departmental store. Steel is, nevertheless, scarce, and as an instance of how imperative are the requirements for munitions, it may be stated that two Canadian corporations specializing in both heavy, medium and light forgings, in addition to other products, finished and semi-finished, have had to decline tenders for the supply of forgings incidental to the requirements of our marine engineering and shipbuilding plants. The forgings in question have had, as a result, to be imported from the United States.

The downward trend in market values of Canadian steel stocks may be reckoned as healthful, whether "Peace with Victory" for Britain and her Allies be imminent or otherwise. Profits on munitions production are comparatively lean, whatever their particular feature, and we look to see the price recession reach rock-bottom foundation well in advance of a cessation of hostilities. Under such circumstances, and only so, will the peace time readjustment period be brief, and abnormal dislocation of industrial enterprise in Canada be avoided.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is again associated with the Dominion Steel Corporation in a merger rumor planned by outside interests. It is also reported that the company contemplates some new financing for the purpose of plan extensions. In this event it is likely that there will be both stock and bond issues.

CANADA STEEL CORPORATION.

Work on the Canada Steel Corporation new plant at Ojibway, near Windsor, Ont., is understood to be proceeding, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. This concern is a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corporation. It was reported that work had been suspended owing, presumably, to high cost and scarcity of materials.

DOMINION STEEL FOUNDRIES.

Dominion Steel Foundries has recovered part of the ground lost some time ago, when the market broke 70 to 80 points in a few days and under circumstances when other and kindred issues were strong. This concern's subsidiary, the Hamilton Steel Wheel Co., is, it is understood, making satisfactory progress on munitions work, but no attempt has been made so far to turn out the product, steel wheels, for which the plant was designed. It is hardly likely that anything will be done in this line until after the war. Profit for the first month's operations, January, has, it is understood, been very gratifying, and there is every reason to believe that earnings will be considerably increased after the plant has been in operation for a while.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

Weakness developed in Steel Co. of Canada in sympathy with the liquidation in Dominion Iron, but the decline on this account was not important, although subsequently the stock fell off again in sympathy with New York. Owing to the continued difficulty in obtaining coke and raw materials, production of steel is curtailed and earnings will be affected correspondingly. There is little possibility of much if any relief in the situation this month, the showing for the first quarter will therefore be less favorable than was anticipated. It appears that one furnace had to be shut down owing to the shortage of coke, while another furnace, producing basic iron, is operating under capacity. The company is understood to have practically all the business it can handle for this year, and also considerable tonnage on its books for 1918. In this regard the situation is very strong, and the present operating difficulties will disappear to a large extent in the spring, when the weather becomes less severe. The company is not relying entirely on munitions, for considerable export business is being done in wire rods and wire products. Prices of steel are still very high, and there appears to be little possibility of a decline to lower levels for several months; the company will thus benefit by this.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

Production reports show that the output is running at a rate of 390,000 tons of ingots and 247,000 tons of finished material per year. It is understood that the company is principally engaged on the production of shell steel, and that the rail orders are showing a good margin of profit. Operating costs are higher than anticipated, owing to the high cost of raw materials.

CANADA FORGINGS.

The effect of the vast new installations that have been made at the plant of Canada Forgings is being reflected in the increased tonnage of the company. The annual meeting of the company will be held in a couple of weeks, when a highly satisfactory statement of the year's operations will be presented. Forgings closed at 194 last week.

CANADA CAR.

THE FINANCIAL POST is in a position to announce that the Russian car complications which have been the subject of a great deal of comment, and the basis of many rumors, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that a final statement will be made within a day or two. The result, THE POST understands, will be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders and the public.

The big French car contract is still pending, but a New York report states that at least 20,000 of these cars will be made in Canada, and it is confidently expected that the Canada Car Co. will secure a generous share of the order.

The tenders have been forwarded by the Morgans to Paris, and definite decision on the matter is expected very shortly. The preferred, which advanced 13 points last week, closing at 73½, sold down a point on Wednesday, but there have been only a few sales this week. On Thursday morning 70 was the asked price, with 68 bid. The common, which enjoyed a spectacular range of from 84 to 32 last year, sold at 28 on Thursday, a 20-share lot changing hands at that figure.

DOMINION STEEL.

The heavy selling of Dominion Steel was the outstanding feature of the Montreal Stock Exchange this week. The street is theorizing as to the explanation of the liquidation. Mark Workman, president of the Company, has stated that the selling has no significance, as far as the prospects of the company are concerned, as they have plenty of business for a long time ahead. The view most generally held is that the selling was for a prominent local operator, who occasionally stirs up the market with his large scale trading. There is general satisfaction at the way the market absorbed this large quantity of stock, the net decline at the close of Wednesday's trading being only 2½ points, from 67, the price at which the stock was quoted on Tuesday morning, when the fun began. Over 6,000 shares were traded in at Montreal on Wednesday, and about 15,000 on Tuesday.

Thursday morning the market broke wildly, affected no doubt by the over-night rumors of war between the United States and Germany. Iron dropped to 57 and then to 53, a decline of eight points from the previous night. The market came back strong, going to 59. Opening at 58 in the afternoon it advanced to 59¼ and closed at 59½.

PULP AND PAPER

Stocks Continue Dull With Some Selling of the More Speculative Issues on Thursday.

Movement in the pulp and paper group has again been pronouncedly downward. While the older stocks, securities of which have come to possess an investment character, did not break under the unfavorable conditions on Thursday's market, the newer and more highly speculative issues fell off several points. There was very little activity in any of the pulp and paper stocks, some of the isues being left quite undisturbed during the week. The net result of the week's transactions was to carry down the aggregate market value of seven active stocks by 15½ points.

	Close. Jan. 25.	Close. Feb. 1	Change.
Laurentide	185	186	+1
Riordon	122¾	124½	+1¾
Spanish Com.	16	15	—1
Spanish Pref.	57½	52	—5½
Wayagamack	92	90	—2
Brompton	59	50	—9
North America	8¾	8	— ¾
Net change for seven stocks......			—15½

Elsewhere in this issue a synopsis is given of the speeches and reports delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. While it was admitted that the industry was in a prosperous condition at present, attention was drawn to several influences which may affect its future development. These have to do mainly with the difficulty of procuring raw materials and coal. A probable shortage of wood pulp is not unlikely and all these difficulties combined may interfere with the smooth running of the industry.

The situation respecting the price of newsprint in Canada is apparently unchanged. There has been no official action taken as yet by the Finance Minister.

Nothing new has developed in the paper market itself. Manufacturers in the United States are reported to be keeping the market up, while jobbers are inclined to bear it down. The easing in the price of newsprint continues.

HOUPT PAPER MILLS.

The remodelling of the Houpt Paper Mills of Camden East, Ontario, is understood to be progressing favorably under the direction of the president, L. Houpt. It will be recalled that the company recently took over an old mill which had been idle for twelve months past, with the view of equipping for steady production. It is thought that the Irish Paper Co., of Buffalo, N.Y., of which a brother of President Houpt of the Houpt Paper Mills, Ltd., is President, will absorb the bulk of the Houpt Co.'s products. The latter will produce only high grade bond papers, etc.

PRICE BROS. CO.

The annual statement of Price Bros. Co., which will be made public shortly, will disclose a very satisfactory year's business. It is understood that the earnings of the company would justify the payment of a bonus, but the intentions of the directors in this respect are not known yet. There have been no transactions in the stock recently, the asked price being 120. During 1916 the stock ranged from 131 to 60.

WAYAGAMACK.

A complete absence of transactions in the shares of the Wayagamack Company up to Thursday night indicates how real the speculative movement in the paper stocks has become. One day during the week 91 was asked for the stock without any bids. And yet a very satisfactory report was issued by the company only a short time ago.

BROMPTON.

Brompton shares have been decidedly weak during the past few days, and in Thursday's break sold off several points. A week ago the stock was selling at 58 or better. On Thursday it was off to 50. Brompton shares, which have been taken up largely on speculation, are naturally susceptible to weakness when anything unfavorable develops the market. In the last break they declined as far as 43.

UNION BAG AND PAPER.

To the opening of the new St. Maurice paper mill in the near future the rally in Union Bag and Paper is ascribed. Union Bag and Paper control the stock of the new concern.

RIORDON.

The common stock dividend of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company was advanced from a four to a six per cent. basis at a meeting of the directors of the company held on Monday afternoon. The first quarterly dividend at 1½% covering the three months to January 31, will be paid on February 15, and in addition the 1% quarterly bonus inaugurated three months ago, will be paid at the same time. The action of the directors indicates how the prosperity of the pulp and paper industry is steadily growing. It was only last April that the first common stock dividend was declared by the company and now the stock is virtually on a ten per cent. basis. Shares sold up during the week from 123 to 125, closing on Wednesday at 124½. There were no transactions on Thursday.

LAURENTIDE.

A single small transaction in Laurentide on Monday at 186 was the only sign of activity in this stock up to the close on Thursday. That the stock is firmly held was evidenced by the fact that it was not sacrificed in Thursday's break.

SPANISH RIVER.

The preferred shares of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company have been behaving very well during the continuance of the weakness in the paper stocks, but last Saturday they experienced quite a severe slump. Selling of 50 shares was sufficient to carry the price down to 52, from a level around 57½. This price of 52 was maintained during the week in the case of such small transactions as went through. The common shares also eased off slightly, and on Wednesday sold as low as 14, though the close was slightly better at 15.

TORONTO PAPER.

For several weeks during December and the early part of January there were absolutely no transactions in the shares of the Toronto Paper Company, but about the middle of the month the stock woke up and almost every day since there have been one or more sales to record. The stock is now selling around 74, after having been down as low as 72. In common with the other paper companies, the Toronto Paper Company is running its plant to capacity.

NORTH AMERICAN.

Slightly more activity was to be noted this week in North American Pulp. The price continues in the neighborhood of $8 a share. Thursday's slump led to some selling, and for a time the price went under $8, but the close was at this level.

TRANSPORTATION

Some Securities Affected in General Break—Further Discussion of Nationalization.

Canadian transportation securities were somewhat affected by the break in the stock market which came with the latest German announcement of policy, but this was generally regarded as a sympathetic decline rather than a direct effect of actual change in conditions or prospects, at least in Canada. Aside from this development interest has again been centered around the national railway problem, now the subject of the deliberations of a special commission which has still to make its report. Further newspaper discussion has been aroused by a suggestion by W. F. Tye that all the big systems be consolidated into one. This suggestion has to recommend it, from the national standpoint, the fact that it would eliminate competition in the event of the Government taking over one or two of the railways. However, it is a serious question to consider the operation of a Government controlled system under existing conditions without competition and we doubt if it would work for the benefit of the whole community. Also it would be a doubtful policy to tie up such an efficient and profitable enterprise as the C.P.R. with other systems which have little chance of paying their way for some time to come. THE POST inclines strongly to the opinion that the whole problem should be dealt with only in a tentative way until such time as conditions in business, industry and finance return to a more normal basis.

Regarding the Canadian railway situation, the London *Statist* recently said:—

> Railway development in Canada has been at a more rapid rate in recent years than in any other part of the world, and in place of one transcontinental line possessed until a relatively short time ago there are now three railway systems stretching from ocean to ocean. Although in many cases the lines closely parallel each other, on the whole each has opened up for the cultivation of foodstuffs a vast tract of new territory which, had the lines not been constructed, must have remained barren for many years. Had ordinary conditions prevailed in the Dominion last year the overbuilding of railways would have been very evident, for it has all along been apparent that transportation facilities are far ahead of time, and that really there was need for only one additional trunk line to the Canadian Pacific. It so happened, however, that the abnormal conditions that prevailed last year gave to each of the three transcontinental systems an enormous traffic which in the aggregate considerably exceeded all previous totals. This arose from the bumper crops of all kinds gathered in 1915, and that came forward for shipment during the year to June, 1916. Besides this all manufacturing plants in Canada were busily engaged upon turning out munitions of war. Indeed, speaking genrally, Canada enjoyed greater prosperity than ever before. Farmers, indeed everyone, were in better funds, and the trade balance, which for many years was adverse to Canada, swung round considerably in favor of that country. Further, instead of being a heavy borrowing nation as in the past, Canada became in a position not merely to finance her own heavy expenditure, but to place vast sums at the disposal of the Mother Country.

An article will be found in another column dealing with some interesting phases of the transportation outlook on the Great Lakes for the coming summer.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

The Canadian Northern Railway System reports gross earnings for December of $3,485,400, compared with $3,435,600 for the same month in 1915, an increase of $49,800. Operating expenses amounted to $2,661,600 against $2,233,500, an increase of $428,100. Net earnings showed a decline of $378,200, the figures for December, 1916, being $23,800 compared with $1,202,100 for December, 1915. The net earnings for each month of 1916 compared with the same period in 1915 follow:

The aggregate gross earnings from July 1, to the end of December were $21,631,500 compared with $17,351,600 for the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of $4,279,900. Net earnings aggregated $6,296,100, an increase of $771,600.

Net	1916	1915	Change
Jan. ....$	255,400	$ 167,300+	$ 88,100
Feb.	129,400	322,900—	193,500
March	366,400	500,800—	134,400
April	549,900	544,400+	5,500
May	727,200	358,600+	368,600
June	985,000	393,300+	591,700
July	1,197,400	486,400+	711,000
Aug.	1,072,000	457,700+	614,300
Sept.	722,600	909,900—	177,300
Oct.	1,220,300	1,257,000—	36,700
Nov.	1,250,000	1,211,400+	36,600
Dec.	823,800	1,202,100—	378,300

The company has awarded the contract for the construction of the new passenger station in Montreal, and it is expected that transcontinental trains will be operating through the tunnel under Mount Royal by the middle of August.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

The rosy reports that have filtered out from time to time as to the earnings of Canada Steamships were given confirmation at the meeting of the directors held on Thursday afternoon, when a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, which only leaves 5½ per cent. now due on back dividends. It will be payable on March 1 to shareholders of record of February 15. The stock, which closed at 93 last week, was weaker this week, dropping from 93 bid on Wednesday to 91 asked and 90 bid on Thursday. One hundred and thirty of the voting trust were sold at 21 on Thursday afternoon, as compared with a close of 34 last week.

CUBA RAILROAD.

With gross earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year to October 31, showing an increase of 31.5 per cent., and net earnings for the same period showing an increase of only 18.5 per cent., it is quite evident that the Cuba Railroad Company, a project for which Canadian enterprise is largely responsible, continues to spend money liberally. Two factors are probably responsible for the showing referred to. In the first place operating expenses have been increased owing to the rising cost of labor and materials while in the second place the company has no doubt taken advantage of the present prosperous conditions to add to the strength and efficiency of the system and rolling stock. Last year over 50 per cent. of the increase in gross receipts was absorbed by additional expenditure, the bulk of which was on maintenance and renewal.

Following are comparative figures:

Four months to October 31.

	1916	1915	Increase	
	$	$	$	%
Gross earn.	2,156,599	1,639,755+	516,844+	31.5
Work. ex.	1,305,201	921,319+	283882+	41.6
Ratio +	(60.54)	(56.19)+	(4.35)	...
Net earn.	851,398	718,436+	132,962+	18.5
Other in.	3,480	......+	3,480	...
Net income	854,878	718,436+	136,442+	18.9
Fix. chgs.	348,623	288,307+	60,216+	2.1
Net profit.	506,255	430,129+	76,126+	17.7

Of the four months covered by these figures October, the last, indicates the greatest increase in working expenses. The increase of $113,228 in the gross was attended by an addition of $109,284 in the working expenses, net earnings being only higher by $3,944 or 2.7 per cent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

With the general flurry in the stock markets caused by the German submarine policy announcement Canadian Pacific dropped to a point as low as that reached during the December "peace" talk break. This decline appears to be entirely in sympathy with the general situation rather than due to any actual effect of the announcements upon the technical position of the company. There are large holdings in the United States, and for this reason a break in Wall Street has its effect because of the general realizing which follows. An early recovery seems likely when the air clears. The company continues to show very satisfactory earnings and the returns for six months show that the full seven per cent. taken from the ordinary revenue for the common stock could be paid from the profits of that period.

The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, calls attention to the fact that in the year 1921 the tax exemption on the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Western Canada will expire. The original agreement, made on October 21, 1880, gave the company 25,000,000 acres of land along the main line of the system from Winnipeg to British Columbia. This amount was later reduced to 18,000,000 acres. At that time the property was exempted from taxation for 20 years and this period was later decided to be from the date when the company got its patent from the Crown. This occurred in 1901. The value of the land secured by the Company was estimated by Sir Thomas White, finance minister, in 1913, at $250,000,000.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for December, amounted to $12,426,867, compared with $12,705,673 for the same month in 1915, a decrease of $278,806. Expenses amounted to $7,405,438 against $7,003,351, an increase of $402,087. Net amounted to $5,021,428, compared with $5,702,321, a decrease of $680,892. Comparative figures follow:

	1916	1915	Change.
Gross	$12,426,867	$12,705,673—	$278,806
Exp.	7,405,438	7,003,351+	402,087
Net	5,021,428	5,702,321—	680,892

Last year at this time the company reported the largest net profits for any six months in its history as will be seen from the following table:

Six months to Dec. 31.	Gross	Net.	P.C. of Net to Gross.
1916	$76,717,965	$30,874,765	40.3
1915	66,470,163	29,624,187	44.6
1914	55,938,125	19,672,576	35.1
1913	75,286,162	27,211,436	36.1
1912	73,526,191	27,131,152	36.8
1911	62,566,365	24,470,247	39.1

TEXTILES

Securities Held Steadily Despite General Break—Cautious Tendencies in the Trade.

Textile securities held steadily during the week, despite the "submarine" flurry, with more activity in the cottons than the knit goods mills. All report a splendid record of sales during January, where indeed they were able to accept orders.

Enquiries made by the FINANCIAL POST on Thursday of this week among the wholesalers indicated that the curtailment of buying that has been foreshadowed here, had begun already. This is due to two reasons mainly; first, because last year a large majority of the merchants stocked up more heavily than usual, and in the second place, even those who did not are afraid to do much more than hand-to-mouth buying at present extremely high prices. For a few months this condition will be welcomed by the mills, as it will enable them to catch up a little with deliveries.

Later on the lessened buying of the retail trade will influence the wholesalers in their buying attitude to the mills and it is conceivable that in six or eight months the mills may in their turn have to exert themselves to secure business, as now they are putting forth nearly every effort to avoid securing any more.

It is conceivable also that well on in 1917 the lessened buying may slightly depress prices, or at least prevent them reaching a point where the margin of profit will be as large as it has been in 1916. Hence it well may be that the year 1916 will net larger profits than 1917 and certainly 1918. For the caution already in sight in buying will continue to the end of the war.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

This company continues to share in the load of orders that has been the portion of most mills in the dry goods trade and they are far oversold in most lines. The last year will rank as one of the best in their history. The stock has been inactive recently, the latest quotation being 41 asked.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

Advances in their prices have been made again by these mills and the failure of raw cotton to advance further will not affect the situation as so many other elements compel increases. It is announced that their fall lines will open the middle of February. The preferred stock sold at 79 this week, an advance of ½ point over the close of last week, the common continuing at 55.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

Many lines were advanced again the last few days and a wholesaler informed FINANCIAL POST that the total increase since July 15 list (spring 1917 lines), has now reached 50 per cent. Although January is a slack month generally in the textile trade, the Dominion Textile reports an excellent business. There is still a very strong tone to the market, and the prospects are exceedingly bright for the coming year. The labor situation is somewhat improved over a couple of months ago, but it is still a source of worry. The earnings of the company are understood to be very satisfactory.

The common stock was slightly higher, gaining ½ point, from 80½ to 81, with more sales than last week. The preferred sold last at 103.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

A fine January's business is reported and the firm see no prospects of any decline in prices. The common remains inactive at 58, while a few sales were registered of preferred at 103, the same as last week, but 1 point higher than earlier in the year.

MONARCH KNITTING.

There were no sales either of common or preferred this week. Heavy sales in both sweater coats and hosiery are reported, but with uncertainty as to wool and yarn and labor.

PATON MFG. CO.

The Paton Mfg. Co., have finished one of the busiest years in their history, but things are slackening off somewhat just now.

The company have practically completed their rather extensive war orders, the turning out of which has kept their plant in operation for twenty-four hours a day for several months. The shareholders will get a dividend or bonus, but just how much has not been decided on yet. The last quotation for the stock was 102½. It is closely held, and does not figure largely on the stock exchange.

PENMAN'S.

There were no sales of common this week, the last quotation standing at 70. The preferred sold at 81½, as compared with 82 last week. Practically similar conditions confront this company as the Monarch Knitting.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Some Securities Affected by Market Break, Particularly Those of American Companies.

While many of the stocks in the electric railways and other utilities sections were little affected by the break in the market on Thursday, there was a generally nervous feeling in evidence and some distinct losses were registered. The losses were naturally more emphatic in the securities of American systems, which would be seriously affected should the United States become involved in the war, but those of several Canadian companies also showed weakness. So far as the Canadian situation is concerned, interest surrounds the developments in relation to the franchise negotiations in Toronto and Montreal, and it is interesting to note in this connection that at Minneapolis, where there are also franchise negotiations on the Twin City Company reports satisfactory results from a full and candid statement of the company's position.

HAMILTON ST. RAILWAY.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company during 1916 established a new record in the matter of earnings compared with the previous year. The company's earnings for the year were $706,789, compared with $569,694 for the year 1915, an increase of $137,095. The city's share of the company's receipts in 1916 was $56,543, compared with $45,575 in 1915. Added to the percentage of the company's earnings the city each year collects upwards of $8,000 from the company for mileage, the total revenue derived from the company last year being $64,062. The best previous year was in 1913, when the city's revenue from the company was $59,290. The company's earnings by quarters for 1915 and 1916 are as follows:

	1916	1915	Change
First quarter ..	$173,502	$122,536+	$ 40,966
Second quarter.	175,502	130,627+	45,299
Third quarter..	173,492	147,799+	25,693
Fourth quarter.	183,866	158,730+	25,136
	$706,789	$569,694+	$137,095

B.C. Electric.

Gross earnings of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for the month of December amounted to $631,644, compared with $603,667 for the same month in 1915, an increase of $27,977. Working expenses and maintenance, etc., amounted to $495,278 against $478,129, an increase of $17,149. Net earnings amounted to $136,366, compared with $125,538, an increase of $10,828. From July 1 to December 31, the aggregate gross earnings were $3,438,791, compared with $3,240,146 in 1915, an increase of $198,645, while the aggregate net amounted to $541,706, an increase of $186,861.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

The gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the third week in January amounted to $27,989, compared with $24,394 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $3,594 or 14.7 per cent. For the month to date the amount was $86,462 compared with $71,014, an increase of $15,448 or 21.8 per cent.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

Illinois Traction Company reports gross earnings for November of $1,095,094 compared with $987,177 for November in 1915, an increase of $107,917. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to $621,388, compared with $552,024, an increase of $69,364. Net earnings were $473,706 against $435,153, an increase of $38,553. For the eleven months of 1916 the gross earnings amounted to $10,968,244 compared with $9,958,600 for the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of $1,009,644. Net earnings amounted to $4,187,447, an increase of $248,907.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS.

Montreal Tramways continues to pay 10 per cent. dividends, 2½ per cent. having been declared for the quarter ending December 31. The congestion in the service during the months of December and January was considered by the Quebec Public Utilities Commission, which met at Quebec on Tuesday. Mr. Hibbard reported that he had not yet completed his investigations, but he hoped to have the data ready for the next meeting of the Commission. Mr. Hibbard stated that he had brought constant pressure to bear upon the company to supply him with the necessary data. The stock has been quiet at 190 asked and 180 bid. No progress has been reported lately in the matter of the renewal of the franchise with the city.

DETROIT UNITED.

Reports are that the annual statement for 1916 of Detroit United Railway put the surplus earnings for dividends at approximately $2,840,000, or 22.76 per cent. on the $12,500,000 capital stock. Last year the dividend was raised from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent., requiring the distribution of $843,750, thus leaving a surplus approaching $2,000,000. At the annual meeting of February 6, the authorized capital stock will be increased from $12,500,000 to $25,000,000, to be followed by an issue of $2,500,000 of the new stock for subscription by stockholders at par on the ratio of one share of the new stock for each five shares now held. The proceeds will go for betterments, improvements and extensions of the system.

In 1916 the company constructed 22½ miles of new track in connection with its city system but owing to shortage of labor and materials, additional plans for 15 miles could not be carried out. The traffic statistics for 1916 show a car mileage of over 33,500,000 miles or 7,000,000 increases over 1915, and more than 460,000,000 passengers of all classes carried compared with 382,000,000 passengers in 1915. The completion of the new belt line, connecting all the important industrial plants in the city, makes it possible for a passenger to ride 18½ miles for one ticket on the seven tickets for a quarter fare.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION.

The Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has placed orders for 35 new motor cars and 10 trailers, and the new equipment will be in operation in June. The company will this year construct important extensions in Akron and Canton and undertake a large amount of double tracking on the private right of way between Cleveland and Akron. In December a 7,500 hundred kilowat generating unit was installed in the Akron generating station to be used until two new 20,000 kilowat units have been installed. About 4,000 h.p. additional boiler capacity will be installed during the latter part of the year.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

Holders of the common stock of Illinois Traction were notified this week of the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend on the basis of three per cent. a year. The annual meeting of the company will not be held until next August, but the statement will be sent out probably the first week in February. The earnings of the company will show a substantial increase over the previous year. There have been no transactions in either the common or preferred stock this year. 89 is the asked price of the latter.

BARCELONA.

There were sales of Barcelona this week fractionally below the close of last, but the change was not sufficient to indicate any definite trend and it would appear that it is not expected that Germany's new policy will generally affect European conditions.

BRAZILIAN.

Late trading in Brazilian this week indicated a decline of about 2 points from the recent high of 46. Officials do not see any change in the general situation and everything still depends upon exchange, with prospects for ultimate improvement in this regard, although the developments of the immediate future are naturally very uncertain.

DETROIT UNITED.

Detroit United fell off three to four points this week in the general market break. This appears to have been due to the sympathy of this stock with the general American security situation and uncertainty as to what may be expected in relations between the United States and Germany.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

As forecast last week the annual statement of the Duluth-Superior traction company made a very satisfactory showing. The losses in revenue in 1915, due to jitney competition and other causes, were more than made up, and the gross revenues for the year showed an increase of $110,864.90, or 8.44 per cent. over the year 1914. In common with the experience in other properties, costs of operation were higher, but a substantial part of the increase in gross was retained in the company's net operating income, which was $52,495, or 14.15 per cent. in advance of 1914. After providing for bond interest and preference dividend, earnings were equivalent to 5.94 per cent. on the common stock. The cash position of the company has been greatly strengthened. The current liabilities have been reduced during the year from $293,571.35 to $143,488.67. The current assets on December 31st, 1916, were $215,159.76, as compared with $159,374.14, on December 31st, 1915. Important improvements have been made to the company's property during the year. The large plant f the United Steel Corporation, which has been under construction for a number of years, has been in full operation since May last. The general business conditions in the cities of Duluth and Superior have been good during the year and promise to continue so during the present year, and this should be reflected in further improvement in the company's earnings.

On the publication of the report the market for the stock was well sustained until the break on Thursday, when it reacted a couple of points.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico common was not affected by the break on Thursday, sales taking place at 40, as on the day before. This was somewhat below the high of 42 of the previous week, however. There have been no transactions in the preferred recently.

TWIN CITY.

An interesting summary of the affairs of the Twin City company will be found in another column, being an analysis of the annual statement of the company for last year. The course being taken by the company in dealing with the franchise problem at Minneapolis has particular interest for Canadian holders of tramways securities in view of the difficulties at Toronto and Montreal in this connection. Sales of the common early in the week at 95 showed no new trend but the preferred was a point off on Thursday at 78.

Gross earnings of the Twin City Company for the second week in January amounted to $196,589 as against $178,324 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $18,264 or 10.24 per cent.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

There are continued indications that there will be some interesting developments at the annual meeting of the Toronto Railway Company. The Montreal interests are undoubtedly determined to make themselves felt and this is likely to involve the personnel of the management. It is known that Montreal shareholders have for some time felt that the negotiations between the city and the company regarding the franchise might be more effectively carried on for an amicable settlement of the difficulty and they are now evidently making an effort to have their influence felt. A Montreal despatch also makes the complaint that the ratio of operating expenses to gross income is unduly large. In support of the contention of the Montreal interests that there is still an opportunity for a settlement it is pointed out that they were influential in righting the affairs of the Detroit United railway when that company was in difficulties with the Detroit city authorities. The company's stock sold off to 80 in the decline of Thursday as compared with 83 the day previous.

LIGHT AND POWER

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

Trading in Civic Investment, which last week reached nearly 6,000 shares, has been very slack this week. The price has also shown a little weakness, 30 shares having been traded in on Wednesday at 81½, as compared with the closing price of 82 last week. After opening at 80½ on Thursday, it sold down to 79¾ during the slump, but later rallied to 80.

QUEBEC LIGHT, HEAT & POWER.

An Ottawa report to the effect that the Government has arranged for submission to the Supreme Court of Canada, at the mid-winter sitting, of the reference of the point raised in the Saguenay railway case by Justice Cassels, could not be confirmed here owing to the absence from Montreal of Sir Rodolphe Forget, who has been in Ottawa in connection with the matter. One of the points raised by Justice Cassels was whether in determining the actual value of the road, interest on the bonds should be taken into consideration. Midweek the stock was very active, declining from 27 to 23.

OXFORD ELECTRIC.

The Oxford Electric Light & Power Company, organized to take over and operate the business formerly done by the Oxford Electric Company, in Cumberland, with an exclusive franchise from the Nova Scotia Government, was originally a steam plant which was scrapped when water power became available. The water power was supplied to the old company by another company with a fully developed plant. There was constant friction between the two, so that the Public Utilities Board more than once had to intervene to adjust matters. Then an opportunity came for Halifax interests to buy out both companies. These were taken over by the Oxford Electric Light & Power Company. The Public Utilities Board authorized an issue of $50,000 six per cent. mortgage bonds and $50,000 par value of stock, the proceeds to pay for the assets of the two companies and provide $10,000 cash for working capital. The stock and bonds were bought by H. M. Bradford, and were quickly taken up by the public at 98 for the bonds, with 30 per cent. stock bonus.

PRINCE RUPERT HYDRO.

The report of the receiver who has been in charge of the properties of the Prince Rupert Hydro, has been made to the Royal Trust Co., as trustees for The bondholders and THE FINANCIAL POST understands that it will be made public very shortly. A lot of money has been spent in surveying and preliminary work, but the project has not advanced very far towards the power-selling stage. Prince Rupert has been hard hit by the Western slump, and there is no demand for power there yet, even if the company were in a position to supply it.

SHAWINIGAN.

Officials of the Shawinigan Co. report that the various new subsidiary plants of the corporation are being operated very successfully. The annual statement of the company will show very satisfactory earnings for the past year. The stock has fluctuated very little for a long time. 130 was asked early this week, with 128 bid. Later the asked price was 129, but the bid was not not raised.

CALGARY POWER.

Calgary Power has earned its bond interest and four per cent. on the common stock the past year, but no dividend will be paid. Whatever surplus the company has, will go into improvements and extensions. The company's bonds are quoted around 85.

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Toronto Electric Light Company is standing by its contention that it will be able to erect new poles under the charter of the Niagara Power Company in the event of the city of Toronto acting upon the order of the Privy Council for the removal of the present poles. The Niagara Power Company's charter contains the following clause: "The company may acquire, construct, maintain and operate works for the production, sale and distribution of elec-

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,500,000

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JOHN AIRD General Manager
H. V. F. JONES Ass't General Manager

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 120

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th day of February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, January 18, 1917.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-Up Capital - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 4,800,000

Collections

Collections may be made through this Bank in all parts of the Dominion, and in every part of the Civilized World through our Agents and Correspondents, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the World.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

Canadian Order of Foresters Has Splendid Record for 1916

WILL READJUST ITS RATES

Society Proposes to Place Its Business on a Basis of a 100 Per Cent. Actuarial Solvency.

The Canadian Order of Foresters has had a record without parallel in the history of Fraternal Insurance Associations operating in Canada. This Society was instituted in 1879. In 1885 it enacted a table of monthly assessments which has been in force from that time down to the present without a single change. During that period all other Fraternal Insurance Societies have found it necessary to revise rates, until this Society stands as the only prominent Institution operating upon a remarkably low schedule of rates. In 1916 the Society paid out in death claims over $726,000. Notwithstanding this large payment, it added to the Insurance Fund, for the year, over $422,000. The balance standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 31st December last was $5,628,343. In spite of this most unusual record the Society decided to have a most thorough and comprehensive investigation made of its actuarial standing. This course was thought wise on account of the legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last Session.

The Legislature in 1916 passed an Act which requires that all Fraternal Insurance Societies shall on, or before, the first day of April, 1918, file a report with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which report shall contain a valuation of all its Insurance Certificates in force on the 31st December, 1917. This report must not only show the Insurance Liability which the Society has undertaken to pay, but also the Assets which the Society has available, in the way of accumulated Funds, and future assessments for the payment of the Insurance Liabilities as they mature. The object of this statement is to show the degree of actuarial solvency which each Society has, as of December 31st, 1917. The Act provides further, that at the end of each three-year period, after 1917, a similar statement of valuation shall be filed in order to ascertain whether or not the Society has maintained its degree of actuarial solvency. The object of the Act is, that where a society shows at the end of the first three-year term that it has not maintained its degree of actuarial solvency that there shall be such an increase in rates as will insure that the society shall maintain the degree of solvency which it had on 31st December, 1917, or improve that position.

In view of this legislation the Canadian Order of Foresters decided not to wait until the 31st December, 1917, to ascertain the facts required by the Act, and, shortly after the Act was passed in 1916, this Society engaged Mr. Abb Landis, of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of investigating its actuarial standing, as of the 31st December, 1915. Mr. Landis is one of the leading actuaries on the American Continent to-day, and is so recognized in the insurance world. His experience extends over a term of twenty-five years, eighteen years of which has been devoted exclusively to Fraternal Insurance Associations. In these eighteen years Mr. Landis has advised with one hundred and eighty-six societies, six of these societies being Canadian. He has also been for fifteen years on the Committee of Statutory Legislation of the National Fraternal Congress, and has been prominently identified with the drafting of all bills dealing with Fraternal Insurance legislation. Mr. Landis is also the author of eight books on Insurance, which are accepted as authorities to-day.

The Actuary has found that during its whole experience of thirty-six years the Canadian Order of Foresters has had an exceptionally favorable mortality experience. Because of this exceedingly favorable mortality experience, and the large amount of accumulated funds, Mr. Landis has been able to prepare unusually favorable monthly assessment rates, which will enable the Society to provide for the payment of all future claims. These rates of assessment, as compared with rates deducted from other mortality tables, is very much to the advantage of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

In constructing a mortality table on the experience of the Society, Mr. Landis has eliminated the first five years of membership duration. The object of this course is in order to insure the death rate under more nearly normal conditions than would be possible by taking the first five years of duration into consideration. During the first five years there is a gain from recent medical selection. He has recommended a schedule of rates, which, based upon the report which will be filed as of the 31st December, 1917, should show more than 100 per cent. of actuarial solvency, because of margins of safety which may be classified as follows:—

First: There would be gains from actual interest earned in excess of 4 per cent., which is the mount the Actuary fixes as the basis of calculation. As a matter of fact, the average interest earned by the Society, upon its Insurance Fund, as at present invested, is 5.44 per cent. As the securities held by the Society are mostly for long terms, there should be a substantial gain on interest account.

Second: There would be a saving from a lower death rate by reason of the fact that the first five years of membership has been eliminated by Mr. Landis in constructing his mortality table.

Third: There would also be gains from accumulation forfeited through lapses. No allowance was made for such gains in fixing the schedule of rates.

Fourth: There would be a surplus in contributions, owing to the fact that, after eliminating the first five years of membership, the Actuary loaded the tabular rates by an arbitrary sum to make assurance doubly sure.

Notices of Motion have gone out to the membership providing for readjustment, and this legislation will be considered at the next meeting of the High Court of the Order in June.

The rates for members who are now in the Order start at sixteen with a monthly assessment of 65 cents, at twenty, the rate is 69 cents, at thirty, 85 cents, at thirty-five, $1.08, at forty-five, $1.53, with gradually increasing rates for the older ages. The rates for new members start at sixteen with a rate of 65 cents, at twenty, 73 cents, at thirty, $1.02, at thirty-five, $1.23, at forty, $1.52, at forty-four, $1.83.

Two options are given to those who are already members of the Order. One option provides that all members who are between the attained ages of sixteen to forty-five, inclusive, may elect to take Term Insurance, which will entitle them to carry their present Insurance at their present rate until they have attained the age of sixty years. Members between the attained ages of forty-six and fifty-five, inclusive, may elect to continue the present amount of their Insurance, at the present rates, as Term Insurance for a period of fifteen years. Those members who are between the attained ages of fifty-six and sixty-nine, inclusive, can carry their present protection as Term Insurance, at their present rate, for ten years. Term protection of members between the attained ages of seventy to seventy-six gradually decreases from nine years, at the age of seventy, to three years at the age of seventy-six and over.

The second option insures to all members, no matter when admitted, when they attain the age of seventy, and over, the right to paid-up Insurance for amounts set out in the schedule prepared by the Actuary, where such members do not desire to continue to pay the life rates. This schedule entitles the members from sixteen to eighteen to paid-up Insurance for $900 at the age of seventy, which amount gradually decreases as the attained age of the members increases.

The adoption of the proposed readjustment will place the Society on a basis of absolute solvency from an actuarial standpoint, and enable it to maintain its splendid position in the world of Fraternal Insurance.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

tricity or power, for any purpose for which such electricity can be used, and may construct, maintain and operate lines of wires, poles, tunnels, conduits, and other works in the manner and to the extent required for the corporate purposes of the company, and may conduct, store, sell and supply electricity and other power, and may with such lines of wires, poles, conduits, motors or other conductors or devices, conduct, convey, furnish or receive such electricity to or from any person, at any place, through, over, along or across any public highway or bridges, viaducts, railways, water courses, or over or under any waters, and may enter upon any lands on either side of the lines or conduits, and fell or remove trees on the brinks thereof, or other obstructions, etc."

CONSUMERS GAS.

Consumers Gas was not affected by the developments of the week, and sales on Thursday at 65 compared with a range of 164½ to 165 during recent trading.

SHAWINIGAN.

A decline of 3 points in Shawinigan on Thursday was rather an unlooked for development, and it is not clear whether or not the break in the market which applied largely to the war stocks was a factor.

MILLING

Securities Remained Comparatively Steady, With Little Trading—Wheat Declined.

Germany's notice of sea warfare without a limit, coming on a wheat market already somewhat unsteady, was the sign for a demoralizing opening. Almost coincident with the opening, wheat dropped 15¼ cents, a decline which even the most pessimistic operators had not discounted. The market, however, showed some strength in the quick recovery, covering 9 cents of this loss in the first twenty minutes of sales. From that on the market fluctuated somewhat and closed on the eventful 1st of February with sales varying from 4⅛ to 8⅛ lower. The movement had little or no effect on milling securities.

The weak tone of the wheat market that has prevailed for some days past has had a weakening effect on flour. As a result of the prevailing wheat market weakness, Western flour declined 40 cents a barrel, selling at $9.50 in car lots. Ontario flour, influenced by this decline, also fell off to the extent of 30 cents a barrel.

The general weakness of the milling stock market, partially due to the uncertainty of the wheat situation, is augmented by a number of outside circumstances: Lack of tonnage for transportation, lack of cars, and the general uncertainty as to the requirements of the British Government. This last item is one of great moment, and has had a most demoralizing effect on the milling situation in this country.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The prevailing car shortage is likely to have a very serious effect on the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Already several of the company's large mills have had to close down. Since they resumed operation they have only been able to run half the time, as they have no storage capacity, and have been unable to obtain sufficient rolling stock to move their manufactured product. There is little prospect of any improvement in the near future.

"We should have one hundred cars of flour at our Mile End warehouse to-day," said an official of the company to THE FINANCIAL POST a few days ago. "We have only three," he added. General Manager Hutchinson is expected home from England in the near future, when some statement will be made as to the effect upon the company's business of the new British milling regulations.

The company's export business is almost at a standstill now owing to the lack of tonnage. Many enquiries have been received by cable, but the company has not been able to accept the business owing to these conditions. There has been no trading in the company's stock for some little time past; the last sale was made at 129½.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.

"Lack of tonnage and the discriminatory freight rates have practically killed the export flour business," said W. A. Black, managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, to THE FINANCIAL POST. "Even if we could get space, we could not handle the business under present conditions," said Mr. Black, who could see no export business to Canadian mills until the freight rates were equalized.

The company's mills have been kept going pretty steadily up to the present time, but the question of an adequate supply of wheat is just now giving them considerable concern. The trouble is a car shortage, which has become very acute. The Ogilvie Co.'s contracts with foreign Governments will keep their mills operating for considerable time. The tonnage in these cases is looked after by the Government in question.

The stock of the company has been inactive during the week, though a few sales were made at slightly lower figures than last week.

MAPLE LEAF.

There was some selling in this stock early in the week. Both common and preferred showed a weakening tendency, the preferred again dropping to 95. The common also showed some decline, being quoted at 97, with 95 bid.

MINING STOCKS

Selling of Some Speculative Favorites Carried Down Prices, Otherwise Market Held Well.

The comparative strength of the mining market was well demonstrated on Thursday. Stocks fell away, it is true, under the depressing conditions prevalent during the day, but for the general run of mining issues the declines were small. The exceptions were some of the newer stocks, which have had quite a speculative following of late and which have been bought largely in New York. These were sacrificed during the slump and their prices carried down many points. On the whole, however, the market acquitted itself creditably.

Silver metal did not maintain its high price of last week, when it was selling at 77 cents, but it was shaded off very slightly. Except on Monday, when it was off to 76⅝, it has been quoted right along at 76¾ cents. The course of the market for silver has been steadily upward for several weeks past. Following each rise, it has held firm and then, as supplies were absorbed, has advanced again. Writing from London on January 18, Samuel Montagu & Co. state that "on the 17th some buying orders came into the market from the Indian bazaars and elsewhere and revealed the paucity of supplies. The price rose at once to 36⅜d. and a further rise to 36⅝d. took place to-day, but at both advances the amounts disposable were unusually small,'" This indicates a basic condition that presages much higher prices.

BEAVER.

Tuesday's news that at the 1600-foot level of the Beaver Consolidated mine a vein of high-grade ore had been encountered, brought this stock into the limelight in Wednesday's trading. It had been selling around 37 prior to the receipt of the news of the strike, but it at once advanced to 50. There was a good deal of selling at the higher level and the price slowly reacted. Thursday's slump in outside markets carried it back to 43½, but it has subsequently held well around this point. Beaver's experiment in trying to find values at depth seems to have met with success and there is much optimism over the prospect for this section of the Cobalt camp.

HOLLINGER.

Hollinger shares suffered very little in the weakness of Thursday and only declined 5 cents to $6.75. The last four weeks of the company's year were not particularly favorable. Gross profits only amounted to $225,057, against $240,175 in the preceding four-week period. As dividend requirements had meanwhile been increased $6,000 by the issue and sale of 120,000 shares of treasury stock, the loss for the month was $21,943. During December the company received in premiums on the new stock $180,000, which was applied to the reduction of the deficit of $238,073, bringing that item down to $79,015. No reason was given in the report for the decreased earnings, but it is understood that the shortage of labor and the holiday season had much to do with the smaller results. The mill was operated only 85.3% of the possible running time, which is below the average.

Although the December report may appear unsatisfactory, the Hollinger results for the year have been rather remarkable. The operating profits for the year were $2,866,984, and the current and gold assets at the end of the year amounted to $981,263, with current liabilities only $425,211. These current liabilities are understood to cover a considerable portion of the new plant which has not yet been delivered. All the producing mines are feeling the labor pinch, however, and the Hollinger has probably suffered no worse than any of the others.

BOSTON CREEK.

Boston Creek shares suffered perhaps more than any of the other mining shares in Thursday's slump. The stock, which closed at 135 on Friday of last week, rose to 138 on Monday and held around this level until Wednesday. On Thursday it broke to 101, but rallied in the afternoon to 116. It is understood that the selling came from New York, where the stock has been a speculative favorite for some time past.

NEWRAY.

Newray proved a weak spot on Thursday. The stock had been selling steadily at 140 all the previous week, and up to Wednesday transactions occurred at this price, but in Thursday's break it slumped to 109. Selling was largely on New York account.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

In the quarter ended December 31, 1916, International Nickel Co. had a balance for the $41,834,600 common stock of $3,876,540. This is equivalent to 9.2%, or an annual rate of 36.8%, which is over $9 a share. For the nine months ended December 31, the balance for the common amounted to $9,953,410, or 23.7%. In other words, the company earned in three-fourths of the current fiscal year practically the entire year's dividend at the rate of $6 a share, which is now being paid. In the last two months balance of earnings for the common stock was at a rate of 40% a year, or $10 a share. These figures should set at rest rumors of a reduction of the dividend on the common stock in the near future.

McINTYRE.

After holding at 190 or better during the early part of the week, McIntyre declined to 18 on Thursday. J. P. Bickell, of J. P. Bickell & Co., mining brokers, Toronto, has been elected president of the company in succession to the late Col. A. M. Hay, and E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., vice-president of the Royal Bank, has been added to the board. Both appointments are regarded with much favor.

OTHER STOCKS

Whole Situation More or Less Unsettled by the German Submarine Announcement.

While the general industrial and miscellaneous stocks were not affected to the same extent as the munitions securities in the break which came with the announcement of Germany's new submarine policy, there was evidence that the whole situation was more or less unsettled. Certain stocks which have a connection with the war group showed a sympathetic tendency, and others were affected out of sentiment with the general situation in Wall Street. However, outside of the general nervous feeling which comes with impending developments of a serious character and the effect which it has upon the "safety first" element, there appeared to be little in the German declaration which would affect the situation unless the blockade proves so successful from the enemy standpoint that trade is seriously interfered with.

Asbestos Corporation.

The non-cumulative preferred stock of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada has been placed on a 4 per cent. basis. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable February 15 to shareholders of record of February 1, has been declared. The reorganized company started operations on July 1, 1912, and after rather indifferent success for some time, has shown steady improvement. The preferred stock represents a 50 per cent. equity in the bonds of the defunct Amalgamated Company. The last quotation for the preferred was 54 asked, and for the common 24. The preferred had a range of from 60 to 53 last year. No sales have been reported recently.

Ames-Holden.

Present conditions in the boot and shoe trade are difficult of analysis, and the future is very clouded. All indications are that with a continuation of war demand for shoe leathers and exhaustion of live stock, the prices of raw materials will continue to rise, and the prediction is made that prices for the finished product will advance one dollar to several dollars per pair, according to quality. Under such circumstances it is difficult to forecast profits to the manufacturer, but the margin should be satisfactory, especially if stocks are secured on a satisfactory basis. Ames-Holden common was evidently slightly affected by the general break of the market this week, selling at 19 as compared with 20 a week ago, and 23 at the opening of the year. There have been no transactions in the preferred recently, the last sales being at 56 last week, a considerable decline from the opening of the year, when the market was slightly over 60.

Russell Motor.

Russell Motor common declined in sympathy with the general tendency of the market sales on Thursday at 75, being five points below previous transactions earlier in the week, when the price was even with the high mark of the year. This stock has for some time showed a disposition to show its susceptibility to market humors, and the decline was undoubtedly sympathetic rather than the result of actual change in the company's prospects. The preferred brought 105 on sales early in the week, compared with 114½ at the opening of the year, which gives an indication of a more healthy process of adjustment from a war to a prospective peace basis.

Continued on page 6.

FORTY-FIFTH FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1916

Submitted at the Annual Meeting, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, January 30th, 1917

CASH STATEMENT

Net invested assets, Dec. 31st, 1915			$19,357,424.54
RECEIPTS			
Premiums—			
First year	$ 426,597.15		
Renewal	2,394,796.01		
Single	117,110.93		
Annuity	49,250.89		
	$2,987,754.98		
Less re-insurances	43,423.69		
		2,944,331.29	
Interest	$1,026,657.20		
Rents, net	51,262.43		
		1,077,919.63	
			$23,379,675.46

DISBURSEMENTS		
To Policyholders and Beneficiaries		
Death claims	$850,414.91	
Disability claims	986.00	
Endowments	465,729.60	
Annuities	106,692.36	
Matured investment policies	215,687.00	
Surrendered policies	222,820.15	
Profits	254,857.90	
		$ 2,117,187.92
Expenses, salaries, rents commissions to agents, doctors, solicitors, etc.		813,829.55
Government taxes and license fees		42,572.80
Dividend to stockholders		20,000.00
Grant to General Hospital by shareholders		1,000.00
Net invested assets, Dec. 31st, 1916		20,385,085.19
		$23,379,675.46

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	
First mortgages on real estate	$ 6,390 236.64
Bonds and debentures (*Market value $7,005,649)	7,612,205.48
Stocks (*Market value $1,037,743)	1,098,024.01
Real estate, including company's buildings at Toronto and Winnipeg (*Appraised value, $2,627,945)	1,864,460.41
Loans on stocks or other collateral	18,761.12
Loans on Company's policies	3,193,059.75
Sundry items	3,500.41
Cash in banks and at head office	205 701.42
	$20,385,949.24
Less current accounts	864.05
Net invested assets *as per cash statement*	$20,385,085.19
Interest and rents due and accrued	576,485.24
Net outstanding and deferred premiums, *reserve thereon included in the liabilities*	596,724.73
*Note—The total appraised or market value of the Real Estate, Bonds and Stocks exceeds the Ledger Value by the sum of $96,647. Credit is not taken in the accounts for this surplus amount.	
	$21,558,295.16

LIABILITIES		
Re-insurance liability on all outstanding insurances—including premium reductions and annuities		$18,554,617.00
Death claims advised but not yet paid, *including all claims reported to date, and reserve held for unreported claims*		251,517.00
Endowment claims		11,566.00
Annuities unpaid		6,556.71
Present value of instalment claims, death, endowment and disability		59,470.00
Profits to policyholders due and unpaid		32,387.86
Profits allotted to deferred dividend policies issued since 1911		56,398.13
Capital stock paid up		100 000.00
Premiums and interest paid in advance		9,805.51
General expenses		2,928.31
Cash surplus above all liabilities appropriated as follows:—		[illegible]
To policyholders' account	$2,133,681.37	
To shareholders' account	69,560.78	
Investment reserve fund	269,806.49	
		2,473,048.64
		$21,558,295.16

Audited and found correct: { R. F. SPENCE, F.C.A. (Can.)
A. C. NEFF, F.C.A. } Auditors.

J. K. MACDONALD,
President.

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

Insurance Written..................$11,218,772 **Insurance at Risk**..................75,502,476

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Vice-President and Chairman of the Board,
W. D. MATTHEWS, Esq.

President,
J. K. MACDONALD, Esq.

Vice-President,
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P.

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq.
THOS. J. CLARK, Esq.
CAWTHRA MULOCK, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Esq.
PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.
COL. ALBERT E. GOODERHAM
JOHN FIRSTBROOK, Esq.
LT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS

Secretary: JAMES A. MACDONALD

General Supt. of Agencies,
J. TOWER BOYD

Medical Director
ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Actuary
V. R. SMITH, A.A.S., A.I.A.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on Feb. 3, in stocks listed on b6th Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more activ. **(Reserve Funds, Profit ahd Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")**

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings %	Dividends 1912	1913	1914	1915	Last Dividend Date 1917	Rate	Yield % Jan. 25	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Jan. 25 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Jan. 27 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Feb. 1 Ask	Bid	Week ending Feb. 1 High	Low	Last	Sales
4,866,666	3,017,333	198,175	7 97	8+1	8	8	8	7th Apr.	s. 3	5 40	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110					145			112	112	112	112	10
15,000,000	13,500,000	461,892	15 70	10+1	10+2	10+2	10+2	30th Nov.	q. 2½	5.37	Commerce	218	199½	205	203	203	183	185½	Jan. 8	184½	Jan. 11	203		187	186	186½	185½	185½	8
6,000,000	7,000,000	344,439	14 05	12+2	12+2	12+2	12	3rd July	q. 3	5.66	Dominion	233	218	229½	227	220	204	212½	Jan. 9	212	Jan. 8	227							
3,000,000	3,300,000	175,821	14 14	11	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3		Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	191	Jan. 2	191	Jan. 2	201			190	190	190	190	3
4,000,000	3,700,000	40,622	13 25	9	9	9	9	1st Dec.	q. 2¼	6.20	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	145	Jen. 4	149							
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,089,656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Aug.	q. 3	6.06	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	197½	Jan. 19	210							
1,946,373	300,000	42,791	8 44	6¾	7	7	5	1st Dec.	q. 1¼		Home Bank																		
7,000,000	7,000,000	250,984	13 68	10	10	10	10	1st Feb.	q. 2½	5.88	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	170	Jan. 3	180		170		170	167½	170	21
4,000,000	4,800,000	61,300	13 09	11	11	11	11	3rd July	q. 2¾	6.11	Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	181	Jan. 9	179¾	Jan 23	201		180		180	180		5
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,321,193	13 17	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Dec.	q. 2½	4.27	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240¼	219	234	Jan. 11	232	Jan. 4			234		234	234	234	121
2,000,000	1,900,000	54,843	16 66	7	9	8	8	1st Aug.	q. 2		Nationale	133¾	131	132¾	132¾	134	134												
6,500,000	12,000,000	396,115	18 07	14	14	14	14	31st Dec.	q. 3½	5.49	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	255¼	Jan 7	255	Jan. 6	261		255		255	256	255	5
4,000,000	4,750,000	246,304	13 28	11¾	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3		Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202					207							
2,735,000	1,000,000	11,795	8 54	7	7	7	7	1st Dec.	q. 1¾		Quebec	122	118	120	119	119	96					119							
11,560,000	12,560,000	676,472	15 57	12	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3	5.63	Royal	228	218	223	221¼	221¼	210	214	Jan. 2	212	Jan. 23	221¼			211½	213	212	212	133
3,000,000	4,000,000	651,646	18 78	13	13	13	13	1st Aug.	q. 3¼	6.05	Standard	223½	208½	220	215	221	211¼	215	Jan. 2	214½	Jan. 2								
1,198,801	3,000,000	52,134	12 20	6	6	6	6	15th Nov.	q. 1½		Sterling																		
5,000,000	6,000,000	439,378	13 02	11+1	11+1	11+1	11	1st Dec.	q. 3¾	7.9	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215½	190	196	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 3	211			192	213	190	213	80
5,000,000	3,400,000	106,972	13 19	8	8	8+1	8+1	1st Dec.	q. 2	5.88	Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	139	Jan. 3	137	Jan. 2	140							

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1913	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Jan. 25 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Jan. 27 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Feb. 1 Ask	Bid	Week ending Feb. 1 High	Low	Last	Sales
27,450,000	10,000,300										Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35½	15½	17¾	7¾	17	19	17	Jan. 4	12⅛	Jan. 19	9½	8¾	12⅝	12¼	13	12⅜	12¾	270
106,217,500	10,000,000		3,822,410	6	6	4	2	1st Dec.	q. 1	8.7	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62⅝	43	47¾	Jan. 2	44⅛	Jan. 15	53	53	44¾	44¾	46	44½	44½	917
				3	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.																		
12,000,000		9,766,740	108,080								Canada Steamships Lines, Com			20	6	45	16	38	Jan. 4	33⅛	Jan. 24	17½	17	32	31	34½	31	31½	677
	12,500,000				3½	6	3½	1st Aug.'16	q. 1¾	7.60	" " " Pref			76½	59	95½	89¾	93½	Jan. 3	91	Jan. 11	73¾	72	90	89½	93¾	92	90	1,533
260,000,000	80,681,921	234,684,062	208,492,641	7+3	7+3	10	7½	30th Sept.	q. 2½	7.17	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182¼	163¾	163¾	Jan. 17	158	Jan. 11		168¾	158½	157½	162½	158	158	46
											Civic Investment					83¾	79	82	Jan. 6	81¼	Jan. 10			81½	81¼	82⅞	79½	79⅞	8,260
12,500,000		33,485,135	7,767,986	6	6	6	3¼	1st Dec.	q. 1¼	5.69	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	128½	69	128	Jan. 3	125¾	Jan. 17	73	72⅛	118½	117	124	117	117¾	1,076
3,?00,000	1,500,000	3,267,000	339,156	4½	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1		Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com	67	55	60	55	49	37	50½	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 8	55			45	50	47	47	139
1,400,000		600,000	921,736	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2		Halifax Electric- pref.	°160	°160			160	160					160							
12,251,400	7,135,500	810,000	1,700,607	2½	3	3	1½	31st Jan.	q. ¾		Illinois Traction, Com											61							
				6	6	6	4½	2nd Oct.	q. 1½	6.81	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	88½	Jan. 12	88	Jan. 2	91			88	88½	88	88	26
25,000,000											Mexico North Western Railway																		
20,000,000		16,381,333		7				1st Nov.'13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co.																		
25,206,000	12,603,400	77,211,450	14,750,595	7	7	7	3½	15th Apr.	s. 3½		Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	134¾	116½	126¾	116½							125	123						
2,963,970		32,771,487	1,264,166	10	10	10	5	15th Jan.	q. 2½		Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220			181	Jan. 5	180	Jan. 16	220							
9,000,000	3,481,600	12,022,000	1,704,720	5	5	5	2½	15th July	q. 1¼		Northern Ohio Traction			73	73														
3,000,000	1,000,000	4,017,667	49,922	4	3			1st July '14	p. 1		Porto Rico Railways Co., Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	36¾	Jan. 18	35	Jan. 3	46		40	37	42	39	40	429
				7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " " Pref	103½	101			30													
9,999,500		10,797,000	347,499					15th Jan.'12	q. 1 p		Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16¾	10	20½	9½	45	14	35½	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 25	15	14⅞	24	23	28½	22	[illegible]	9,050
966,400			393,791	8	8	10+2		1st Jan.	a. 8		St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	110	°99	130	100							120							
12,000,000		3,482,067	5,841,738	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2	9.63	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117½	111	111	72	83	Jan. 25	76	Jan. 10	111		82	78	83½	80	82½	678
9,000,000	3,000,000	12,305,000	535,065	6	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Tri-City, preferred			89	89														
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	6,919,635	6	6	5	4½	1st July	q. 1½	5.31	Twin City, common	108½	99¾	101	93	101	93⅜	95	Jan. 3	93	Jan. 15		95	95	94	95	94½	95	54
9,000,000		12,021,196	2,078,288	12	12	12	10½	1st Jan.	q. 2	10.00	Winnipeg Electric	210½	188	186½	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	78	Jan. 3				78	79	78	78	19

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1913	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Jan. 25 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Jan. 27 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Feb. 1 Ask	Bid	Week ending Feb. 1 High	Low	Last	Sales
18,000,000		11,149,000	1,249,135	8	8	8	6	15th Jan.	q. 2	5.51	Bell Telephone	159¾	140¼	159	140	152	140	146	Jan. 5	144	Jan. 15		148		144	145	145	145	72
4,882,000			3,234,018	10	10	10	5	1st Oct.	q. 2½	6.06	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165¼	Jan. 8	164½	Jan. 19			165	164½	165	164½	165	149
1,850,000		2,999,813	271,975								Calgary Power	59	53																
41,380,400			1,355,899	5	5	5	3¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¼	5.68	Mackay, common	88	75	84½	71	87	78	89½	Jan. 17	83½	Jan. 5	80		88	87	88¾	86	86½	600
	50,000,000			4	4	4	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1	5.88	" preferred	71	65½	70¼	65	69¼	64½	68	Jan. 16	65½	Jan. 10		66½	68	66½	68	65⅞	68	108
13,585,000		21,073,833	318,522	4	p	p	p	15th Jan '14	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	32½	46	46	15	15												
	6,000,000			7	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½		" " " pref																		
16,777,266		10,152,000	5,742,273	9½	10	10	8	15th Aug.	q. 2½		Montreal Power	230	211	241¾	211	249¾	218					232	230						
3,483,520		[illegible]	765,296	10	8	6½	4½	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95½	92	92	Jan. 17	90	Jan. 8	120							
13,612,500		10,012,762	8,587,928	6	6	6	7¼	10th Oct.	q. 1¾	5.46	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	127	Jan. 23	135	133	129	128¾	129	126	126	373

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Out-standing Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	1913	1914	1915	1916	Last Dividend Date	Rate	Yield		Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Jan. 25 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Jan. 27 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Feb. 1 Ask	Bid	Week ending Feb. 1 High	Low	Last	Sales
3,5[illegible].000		960,000	203,236								Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7¾	35	19½	23¾	Jan. 3	21	Jan. 2	23	20	21	19⅜	20	19	19	125
	2,500,000			7	5¼			1st July '14	q. 1¾ d		" " pref.	70¼	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	59	Jan. 13	75	74½		55	57	56	56	60
1,?88,900			1,591,599	7	7	7	3½	21st Nov.	s. 3½		British Col. Packers, com																		
	357,500			7	7	7	2	21st Nov.	s. 2		" " " pref.	143½	111	124	105	147½	58						113						
750,000			336,266	6	5½	4	2	1st Oct.	q. 1	4.59	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72½	70	88	72					80			75	78	78	78	87
	1,975,200			7	7	7	3½	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.44	" " " pref.	100	89	75	89	96	86	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18	94		92		91	91	91	5
2,500,000	1,250,000	1,209,300	234,164								Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	16½	Jan. 12	16	Jan. 16	30		17	16	16½	16½	16½	2
				7	7	7	5¼	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.04	" " pref.	92	89½	90¼	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	86½	Jan. 5	90							
1,177,500	602,450	301,750	151,553								Canada Machinery																		
13,500,000		7,448,680	2,675,233					16th Nov.	q. 1¼	11.11	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48½	28	73	37¾	69⅞	Jan. 4	62⅛	Jan. 22	48	47	60½	59½	64½	56	60½	2,000
	10,500,000			7	7	7	3½	16th Nov.	q. 3		" " pref.	93	98½	98½	89¾	98	86	95¾	Jan. 6	94	Jan. 2		92	94	92	95	92¼	92¼	117
3,975,000		9,072,698	1,573,798	4	2			2nd June '14	s. 2d		Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	32	46½	Jan. 4	25¼	Jan. 19	72		29	26	32½	28	28	1,780
	7,000,000			7	5¼			1st Apr. '16	q. 1¾		" " " pref.	109½	98	127	98	94	61¾	89	Jan. 3	60	Jan. 13	98		70	67	76	66	87	4,014
1,733,500		399,000	202,290	4	4	1	1	22nd Dec.	q. ½		Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	40	Jan. 20	40	Jan. 20	34							
2,715,500		4,811,000	1,437,926	6	6	6		22nd Dec.	q. 1	6.55	Canadian Cottons, Limited com.	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	55	Jan. 11				55	55	55	55	10
	3,661,500						14½	4th Oct.	q. 1½	7.59	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref.	79	70½	77	71	82½	75½	82	Jan. 19	78	Jan. 5	76	75¾			79	78½	29	105
1,600,000	1,500,000		697,836	6	6	6	3	15th Dec.	s. 3		Canadia Forgings, com	92	92	95	95									187					
960,000		151,900	895,316			10	12	15th Nov.	q. 3	6.15	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co					217	170	205	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 2					198	190	190	200
	960,000			7		7+3½	7	15th Nov.	q. 1¾		" " " pref					90	85												
2,000,000	1,500,000	1,545,000	142,807								Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64½	30	64½	51	58	Jan. 2	57	Jan. 10	62		58	56	60	55	59	955
				7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	7.86	" " pref	°90½	85	90	78	99	81	89	Jan. 22	88	Jan. 12		86	90	89				
2,805,500		5,097,000	2,862,397	4	4			15th Oct. '15	q. 1		Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	84					91							
	3,000,000			7	8¾	7	5¼	1st Jan.'17	q. 1¾		" " " pref.	°97	96½	101	100	97	91	96	Jan. 6	96	Jan. 6								
8,000,000		1,367,751	3,707,119	7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	6.08	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅞	90¼	128	90¼	121	108	115½	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 11	113	111	108½		122	118½	121	1,292
	2,000,000			7+1	7	7	3½	1st Apr.	s. 3½		" " " pref			110½	110	112	110								97½				
1,200,000		500,000	353,391								Carriage Factories, Limited, com			53½	35½	44	29¾					43	41						
	1,200,000					3½		15th July '15	q. 1¾		" " pref			81	75	75	60												
565000		65,918	96,889	7	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2		City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89					98	100						
	700,000			7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾		" " pref.	101¾	98	102	98	100½	92									97	97	97	12
6,500,000			749,100	8	7½	5¾+3	4	15th Nov.	q. 2	5.44	Dominion Bridge Co.	122⅛	107	230	107	231⅛	160	170	Jan. 4	147	Jan. 19	230	229		94½	2 12	2.10	2.12	505
2,752,200		1,878,000	180,813	6	3	1p	p	1st Apr. '14	q. 1½	7.48	Dominion Canners, com	68⅝	27½	35	31	22	15	20	Jan. 3	19	Jan. 3	31		19½					
	2,290,600			7	7	7	1¾p	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾		" " pref	96	80			65	61½												
32,097,700	7,000,000	25,669,076	6,784,844	4	1	p	p	2nd Jan. '14	q. 1		Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅞	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71½	Jan 4	65½	Jan. 22	45⅜	44½						
	5,000,000	14,286,106		7	3½p	p	7	2nd Oct.'16	q. 3½		Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	°94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	92	Jan. 2	100		94½	94	95	93½	94	800
15000,000	3,000,000	6,422,500		7	7	7	3½	1st Aug.	s. 3½		Dominion Coal, pref	106	97½	101	98	99	93	96½	Jan. 22	93½	Jan. 23	98		59	141	76	70	75½	40,610
5,000,000		3,697,775	881,926	6	6	6	4½	31st Dec.	q. 1½		Dominion Textile, com.	86⅝	60	77	64	90½	74½	82	Jan. 6	80½	Jan. 12	76	75¾	81	81	89¼	87	88	623
	25,975			7	7	7	5¼	31st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref.	106½	100	103	101	105	101	103	Jan. 18	102¼	Jan. 9					104½	104½	104½	5
1,750,500		1,200,000	331,136								Goodwins, Limited, com	28	o23	28	26	40	40					26							
	1,250,000			7	7	5¼d		25th July '14	q. 1¾		" " pref	°82	74			75	40					75							
747,500		285,000	799,367	6	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97¼																
	747,500			7	7	7	6	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾		" " " pref																		
40,000,000		8,643,000	25,072								Lake Superior Corporation	22⅝	6⅝	9⅞	9⅞														
2,100,000		900,000	935,994	10	8	8	4	1st Dec.	q. 2	6.15	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136¼	122	130	Jan. 2	129½	Jan. 22	135½							
	1,500,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " " pref	120	120	122	120	129	116							116		116	116	116	2
9,600,000		753,807	701,624	8	8	8	6	2nd Jan.	q. 2	3.82	Laurentide	192¾	160	198	160	217½	176	195	Jan. 5	193	Jan. 2			188		186	186	186	35
1,750,000		1,130,500	82,830		2½						Lyall Construction Co., com					93	25	69	Jan. 4	65	Jan. 15				67½	67½	6.½	67½	25
	1,300,000										" " pref																		
3,000,000	1,766,800	200,000	247,710								A. Macdonald Co. com.	21¾	8	14	7	19½	10	13½	Jan. 15	12	Jan. 5	10¼	10	11		11	10	10	75
2,500,000			1,034,406				6	18th Jan.	q. 2	7.9d	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅞	25	68	30½	122	100	103	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 11	72½	72¼	96	95	101	95	95	221
	2,500,000			7	7	7	5¼	18th Jan.	q. 1¾	7.29	" " " pref.	101	98	98	88	108	93	98½	Jan. 23	94½	Jan. 10	98			95	95½	95	95	146
2,949,600		856,664	2,170,170	4	4	4	2	15th Sept.	q. 1		Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com.	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	58	Jan. 3	52½	50½						
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th Sept.	q. 1¾	6 79	" " " pref.	103	97¼	100½	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	102	Jan. 4			103		103	102½	102½	15
1,275,000			194,889	6				1st Nov.'13	q. 1½		Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25½	40	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 3		25⅛						
	750,000			7	7	7	3½	1st May	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2	82							
6,000,000		9,833,309	2,110,609	6	4½			15th July '14	q. 1½		Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154½	93¼	128	Jan. 4	112½	Jan. 15	96	95						
	1,030,000			8	6	12	2	31st Dec.'16	q. 2 p	7.14	" " pref	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	112	Jan. 4			101		116	08	100	2,970
2,500,000		2,350,000	512,061	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2	5.63	Ogilvie Flour, com	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	142	Jan. 15	141	Jan. 20	140	133		112	112	112	112	5
	2,000,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Dec.	q. 1¾	6.08	" " pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44⅛	115	Jan. 19	113	Jan. 6			143	141½	141½	141½	141½	25
750,000		600,000	78,039								Ont. Steel Products, com					45	19	34	Jan. 4	32	Jan. 10			115	115	115	115		11
	750,000					3	7	15th Nov.	q. 1¾		" " " pref					91½	73												
650,000			42,472	2	2	2	2	3rd July	s. 1		Pacific-Burt Co. com	32	°28	31	28	29	20	29	Jan. 13	28	Jan. 9			29	28	29	29	29	20
	650,000			7	7	7	2½	3rd July	q. 1¾	6.75	" " pref	85	82½	85	80	83¼	77¼	80½	Jan. 9	80½	Jan. 9	83			80	80	80	80	32
2,150,600		2,000,000	1,719,899	4	4	4	2	15th Aug.	q. 1	5.71	Penmans, Limited, com	55½	48	62	49	78	60	71	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 8		59½						
	1,075,000			6	6	6	3	1st Nov.	q. 1½	7.31	" " pref	84½	79½	83	82	90	82	85	Jan. 6	82	Jan. 23	82		90		81½	81½	81½	5
5,000,000		5,804,862	2,100,240								Price Bros	60	70			132	60½	120	Jan. 5	120	Jan. 5	60							
4,500,000	1,000,000	1,533,000	375,634	7	7	7	3½	15th Dec.	q. 1¾	5.69	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com					150	59	127	Jan. 3	117	Jan. 6			121	115	125	122	133	440
1,500,000			688,499	12	12	8	6	1st Jan.	q. 1½		William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85					95							
	900,000			7	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾		" " " pref.	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 4	99			75	80	76	75	50
800,000			Def. 703,364	1¼				1st Feb.'13	q. 1¾		Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	73	Jan. 13		35	102	100	106	104	105	115
	1,200,000			5¾				1st Aug.'13	q. 1¾		" " pref	49	25	76	25	139	66	115	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 15		66						
1,500,000		691,200	39,245								Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20					27½							
	1,500,000			7	3½			2nd June '14	q. 1¾		" " pref	88	69	76	69	134½	58					74½							
4,000,000		1,950,000	1,080,988								Sherwin-Williams, com	60¼	53	57½	55	99½	53½	59	Jan. 8	58½	Jan. 8								
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref	104	97	100	98¼	100	97½	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11		55		99	99	99	99	8
8,750,000			450,597	6	6	6	4½	1st July	q. 1½		Shredded Wheat, com.	90¼	.78	102	92	140½	102¼												
	1,250,000			6	6	6	4½	1st Apr.	q. 1½		" " pref	°94	°92½	99	93	120	95						104						
1,718,600			417,716	5	2½p			1st Apr. '14	q. 1½		Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan. 12	50	Jan. 12	45			50	50	50	50	10
	1,547,000			7	5¼p		5¼	31st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref			45	20	101	84						33						
8,000,000		5,332,113	226,860								Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16¾	9	9½	3	24¼	3½	19	Jan. 4	15	Jan. 10	5		17		16	14	15	26
	5,699,100			3½P				15th July'13	q. 1¾		" " " pref	°51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	55	Jan 18	35	3	53		53	51⅜	52	125
11,500,000		10,050,000	4,272,453								Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8½	88¼	34¼	71½	Jan. 4	63½	Jan. 13	37½		57¾	57½	65¾	54½	58¼	13,723
	6,496,300			7	3½p	7	5¼	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	7.21	" " " pref	87⅜	69	95	69	107¼	82½	100½	Jan. 2	95½	Jan. 22		37	95	93	96½	96	96	74
650,000											Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16						87½						
	985,000		71,518	7	7	3½	1¾p	30th Nov.'16	q. 1¾		" " pref	81	75			83	78	79	Jan. 4	79	Jan. 11								
750,000		500,000	120,673	1.88	6¾	1½p		3rd July	s. 2	5.55	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	74	Jan. 23	72	Jan. 16		46		70	74½	73	74	140
2,500,000			218,962								Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23½	22½	Jan. 18	22¼	Jan. 18				21½	21½	21½	21½	50
	2,000,000			7	7	7	5¼	16th Jan.	q. 1¾		" " pref.	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83½	Jan. 18	83½	Jan. 18								
5,000,000		3,500,000	691,225								Wayagamack com	32⅞	21	26½	26			95	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 24								

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—in dicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; °—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Out-standing and Int.	Reserve and Con-tingent P. & L.	Divi-dends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1914 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1,205,000	4,204,756	1,182,595	9	1st Oct.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	170	150	163	157½		159	160
6,000,000	22,452,063	4,929,525	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	188	183	168½		170	170
1,750,000	6,225,008	1,773,242	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Central Canada					190		
2,452,867	725,667	403,966	6	31sn Dec.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	83	78	76	70		75	77
934,395	1,062,481	240,929	5	2nd July'15	2½	Dominion Savings	80	77	80	80		81	73
2,410,925	2,458,069	685,002	8	2nd July '15	4½	Great West Per	128	128					89½
1,200,000	2,598,876	1,014,033	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140	137	140	138		141	
2,438,414	11,516,497	2,940,662	12	31st Dec.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	212	210	214	209		209	200
978,500	1,914,623	728,163	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Landed Banking	146	143	145	144		145	147
1,250,000	3,112,314	748,734	8	3rd July	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	140	125	135	132		134	131
[illegible]	1,761,804	341,690	1½+8	1st Jan. '16	q. 1½	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	275,170	705,277	10	15th Nov.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	175	175	175	160			165
1,500,000	6,986,333	1,573,560	10	31st Dee.	q. 2½	National Trust	230	225	210	210	223		210
1,750,000	4,457,590	1,800,012	9	31st Deu.	q. 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	173	173	175	169		175	160
500,000	[illegible]	226,408	7	31st Dec.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan	103	102					103
1,500,000	[illegible]	1,848,813	10	31st Dec.	q. 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts	204	189	212	205½		211	213
724,550	[illegible]	527,834	8	31st Cec	q. 2	Toronto Mortgage Co.	140	137	140	134		140	130
1,000,000	[illegible]	937,661	5	1st Apr '15	q. 2½	Toronto Savings							185
1,000,000	[illegible]	991,336	10	30th Dec.	q. 2½	Union Trust							178
1,000,000		5,946.27	4	1st Apr.	s. 4	Canada Life Assurance							170

Common Stock Out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Out-strnding	Reserve and Con-tingent P. & L.	Divi-dends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1,500,000		1,894,479	5	1st Oct	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	300,000	395,959	p	1st Oct. '15	q. 2	Canadian Salt	115	110	140	124	135	120
59,133		1,752,480	5	13th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land						
		2,390,163	20	30th Dec.	q. 5	Confederation Life A.			350	330	335	320
6,212,667		531,499	6	1st June	1½	Crows Nest Pass Coal	100	100	83	71	80	
1,000,000		291,961	6	15th Oct.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph			90	86		90
3,000,000	3,984,500	77,642				Electrical Dev., pref.						
450,000	p2,909,000	1,458,082	10	3rd Oct.	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur.						
500,000	b 232,000		p	1st Mar.'12	s. 2	Intercolonial Coal						
	p 219,700	797,531	p	1st Mar.'12	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref						
3,000,000		513,930		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke						
2,196,000	2,000,000	421,140	6	15th Nov.	q. 1½	Kaministiquia Power						
556,000	b 666,000	109,976	3	3rd Jan.	s. 3	London Street						
2,000,000		118,225	8	15th Oct.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph			136	135		135
925,000	b1,123,000	248,379				Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1,000,000	b1,250,000	176,188				Saint John Ry						
1,164,000	b 756,500	199,996		10th July'15	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric	105	100				
2,124,700	1,598,057	575,404	8	15th Dec.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	80	80	118½	102		
800,000	b 600,000	541,374	5	1st Oct.	q. 1¼	West India Electric						

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; °—less than ten sha res; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

Guaranteed Trust Investments

Satisfactory Interest Return
Safety of Principal
Punctuality of Payment

Write for Booklet.

National Trust Company-Limited

Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000.
Reserve, ... $1,500,000.

18-22 KING ST. EAST
TORONTO

A Large Established Farm Mortgage Loan Company seeks additional loaning connections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Supervisor of Western offices will make appointments for personal interviews in February and March.

Address inquiries with full particulars to

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To Yield 6.30% with safety

A first mortgage bond of an Industrial Corporation carrying on the largest business of its kind in Canada. Assets six times bond issue. Average and Annual Earnings 1913-1916 three times Average Annual Bond Interest.

Particulars and Special Circular on request.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited

164 St. James Street - Montreal
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ANGLINS
LIMITED
CONTRACTING
ENGINEERS
MONTREAL
ALL BUILDING WORK, LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVES OUR BEST ATTENTION

ANGLINS LIMITED

Some of our recent contracts include: Williams Mfg. Co., Loyola College, Toilet Laundry, St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Belding Paul Corticelli, Bell Telephone, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, Canadian Cottons, Penmans Limited, International Mfg. Co.

Our operations have included work in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Cornwall, St. John's, Gananoque, etc.

Estimates, etc., furnished on request.

Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) - $6,000,000
Capital (paid up) - - $1,431,200
Reserve - - - - $ 715,600

DIRECTORS.

President, Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.
Vice-president, Capt. Wm. Robinson.

Jas. H. Ashdown, W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell, Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.; E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel.

General Manager Robert Campbell
Supt. of Branches L. M. McCarthy

Four Branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia. Twenty-one in Manitoba. Twenty-five in Ontario. Fifty-one in Saskatchewan. A total of One Hundred and Eight Branches throughout Canada.

V. F. CRONYN,
Manager - - - Toronto Branch

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of
The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1917.

Among those present were noticed: Messrs. Walter J. Barr, A. H. Campbell, Hon. Thomas Crawford, M.P.P.; W. D. Matthews, W. W. Near, J. J. Cook, W. C. Crowther, Capt. R. J. Christie, John T. Small, K.C.; Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P.; Edward Galley, A. M. Nanton (Winnipeg); H. W. Hutchinson (Winnipeg); W. H. Cawthra, F. Gordon Osler, W. R. Brock, W. Gibson Cassels, Edward Burns, William Crocker, F. L. Patton (Winnipeg), A. R. Boswell, K.C.; E. Roach, A. W. Austin, A. T. Reid, J. Gordon Jones, J. Harry Paterson, H. D. Gamble, K.C.

It was moved by Mr. A. W. Austin, seconded by Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, that Sir Edmund B. Osler do take the chair and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th December, 1916:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1915			$ 344,439.71
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts		$ 969,065.02	
Less			
Dominion Government War Tax (on circulation)	$54,112.34		
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	21,450.00		
		75,562.34	
Making net profits of			893,502.68
			$1,237,942.39

Which amount has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum		$ 720,000.00	
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund	$25,000.00		
Contribution to British Red Cross Society	2,500.00		
Contribution to British Sailors' Relief Fund	2,000.00		
		29,500.00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		25,000.00	
		774,500.00	
Written off Bank Premises		100,000.00	
		874,500.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		363,442.39	
			$1,237,942.39

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

The Statement presented shows a further growth in the business of the Bank accompanied by a satisfactory increase in earnings. Your Directors have continued the policy adopted at the outbreak of the war, namely—to conduct the Bank's affairs with as little interruption as possible, at the same time bearing a full portion of the responsibilities attendant on war conditions.

In view of the gradual extension of the interests of the Bank, the Board consider it advisable to recommend to the Shareholders an increase in the number of Directors from eleven to thirteen, and the relative necessary by-laws will be submitted at this meeting for your approval.

Your Directors, with regret, make reference to the death of the Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., who was for fifteen years a member of the Board and always keenly interested in the Bank's welfare. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. T. Reid, a gentleman who possesses wide experience in commercial matters.

No new Branches were opened in 1916; the following were closed: Port Arthur, Ont., New Westminster, B.C., Fairview Branch, Vancouver, B.C.

Substantial reductions in Bank Premises Account were made during the past twelve months through an appropriation from Profit and Loss Account and the sale of certain property unnecessary for the Bank's purposes—expenditures during the same period were unimportant.

The usual inspections of the Head Office and Branches have been made, and the Auditors appointed by the Shareholders—Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and R. J. Dilworth—whose certificate is appended to the Balance Sheet, have completed their annual investigation of the affairs of the Bank.

Toronto, 31st January, 1917. E. B. OSLER, President.

It was moved by Sir Edmund Osler, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews and resolved—That the Report be adopted.

A resolution was passed by the Shareholders authorizing an increase in the number of Directors from 11 to 13.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth, were reappointed for the current year.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice,President, and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and the other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, Sir John C. Eaton, W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., and A. T. Reid.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in			$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		$ 7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward		363,442.39	
Dividend No. 137, payable 2nd Jan., 1917		180,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		939.75	
			7,544,382.14
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders			$13,544,382.14
Notes in Circulation		$ 7,118,232.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	$13,282,791.87		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	57,190,822.16		
		70,473,614.03	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		196,714.90	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		787,557.22	
Bills Payable		138,912.00	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		307,047.13	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		300,233.10	
Total Liabilities to the Public			79,322,310.38
			$92,866,692.52

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 1,915,648.41	
Dominion Government Notes	9,220,183.25	
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	1,500,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	835,305.44	
Cheques on other Banks	3,539,659.51	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	10,582.37	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,729,601.76	
	$19,751,070.74	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	612,273.98	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	7,500,764.35	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,184,382.61	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	4,325,653.69	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	1,251,750.69	
		$37,625,896.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	48,976,389.91	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	53,975.34	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	307,047.13	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	28,096.44	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	115,598.02	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,482,351.92	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	263,900.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	13,437.70	
		55,240,796.46
		$92,866,692.52

E. B. OSLER, President. C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 30th, 1916, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto,
January 17th, 1917.

G. T. CLARKSON } of Clarkson, Gordon &
R. J. DILWORTH } Dilworth, C.A.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 4.

Canadian Rubber.

In connection with a circular to the shareholders of the United States Rubber Company regarding plans for the enlargement of the concern, through the issuance of additional bonds and through the taking into the company of several smaller concerns, reference is made to the $2,600,000 bonds of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, due October 1st, 1946, which for the present will remain undisturbed. Canadian Rubber securities have been very quiet this year, the only transaction in the common being early in the present week at 97½; the preferred brought 96 in the first week of the year, but has not been traded in since.

City Dairy.

In connection with the affairs of the City Dairy Company there has been some improvement recently, but C. E. Potter explains to THE FINANCIAL POST that conditions are still so unfavorable to substantial earnings that there has not been any great change in the profits. Mr. Potter states that the peak load of the market in dairy products was reached in December, and that from now on there will be less difficulty with supplies. At the same time the market is abnormally high, and is likely to continue so indefinitely, while on the other hand, public agitations and the reluctance of small dealers to advance prices have the effect of cutting the margin of profit to the minimum. There has been no trading in the company's securities for some time, and no quotations to indicate market opinion.

Canadian General Electric.

After a steady upward movement for a couple of weeks, which resulted in Canadian General Electric common reaching 115½, there has been a reaction, and on small sales the price has gone off over 5 points, the low being recorded on the general break which came with the German submarine announcement. Conditions at the plant continue very satisfactory, and there is no substantial explanation for the decline, so far as actual business is concerned. The preferred sold this week at 94½ on the first transaction of the year.

Canada Cement.

The Canada Cement Co., is continuing its advertising campaign, and reports satisfactory results. The regular cement business of the company has been well maintained the past year, and has shown earnings which justified common stock being put on a 6 per cent. basis. The company is looking to the farmers and the municipalities as the principal hope for the future. Officials report that there has been no outcry against the recent 20 per cent. advance in the price. Two factors that have contributed to the advance are the high cost of labor and higher prices for coal.

Carriage Factories.

The annual meeting of Carriage Factories will take place on the 15th of the month at Montreal. The prospects of the report have evidently had little effect on market trading. No information is yet available regarding the earnings for the year ending November 30th. It is ascertained, however, that the earnings are well in excess of bond interest, though the extent of the excess is maintained a secret and will not be made known until later. The statement is heard that in addition to having a larger volume of orders for carriages on its books than a year ago, the company is experiencing much activity in its automobile department.

Canada Bread.

That there will be no early decrease in the price of bread, despite the gradual decline in flour prices, is the opinion of Mark Bredin, president of the Canada Bread Company, expressed to THE POST. Any further decline is impossible, he considers, for the simple reason that, despite the decline, flour is at so high a figure that if the bread companies had to buy for immediate use they could not manufacture at their present figure. Mr. Bredin stated that business, after falling off to a quite marked degree following the increase in price and the more or less general agitation for housekeepers to do their own baking, had again returned to normal, and could be considered as in a very satisfactory condition.

Dominion Canners.

There was some small trading in this stock on the last day of the month, 90 shares being sold in the common stock. There was a slight weakening to be noted in these transactions, though not of proportions to actually justify any particular consideration, the stock having declined from 19½ to 19. The company reports that there is little change in business conditions, the market being practically at a standstill, with available stocks practically all disposed of.

International Engineering Co.

THE FINANCIAL POST is informed that the loss occasioned by the fire in the Amherst plant of the International Engineering Co., a few days ago, would not exceed $25,000, and is fully covered by insurance. While the earnings of the company have been very satisfactory the past year, the shareholders need not anticipate any dividends on either the preferred or common stock. The policy of the directors will be to conserve resources and get in a strong position for the after the war period. At the present time the company is practically free of debt, except the ordinary current liabilities. The company's shell orders have been profitable, and it has done a very satisfactory boiler business the past year, but the engine department has been rather quiet.

International Petroleum.

The stock of the International Petroleum Company is still regarded with some interest on the Stock Exchange transactions early in the week at 14.00, comparing with a high of 14.45 for the current movement. The outlook for profitable business in fuel oil continues very bright under the influence of unusually high prices for coal and very strong demand.

Lyall Construction.

The question of declaring a dividend has not yet been considered by the directors of Lyall Construction, but it can be stated that the company has had a very successful year. A very large investment, running it is understood by THE FINANCIAL POST, close to a million dollars, has been made in the munitions plant at Westmount, which is now producing about 1500 shells per day. The success of this company in the manufacture of munitions has been so marked that the directors are constantly being urged to enlarge their facilities in order to make a greater output possible. The company's contracting business is also being carried on in a very satisfactory manner. Works on the new Union Station at Toronto and the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa is being pushed ahead rapidly.

The stock, which last year had a range of 93 to 25½, has been inactive recently. 68 was asked this week, with 64 bid.

Loew's Theatre.

A dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1916 has been declared on the common stock of the Marcus Loew Theatre Company, and it was intimated that the basis would continue at least for the current year. The theatre in Toronto has proven to be a very successful enterprise, and plans are being considered for similar houses of entertainment in Montreal and Hamilton.

MacKay.

MacKay common sold off about a point on Thursday after maintaining its position well during the early part of the week. The notices are out for the annual meeting on the 15th when it is considered that there may be good news for the shareholders an increase in the dividend of one per cent. being mentioned. The preferred was stronger on Thursday at 68.

St. Denis Theatre.

An order has been granted by the court at Montreal for the winding up of the St. Denis Theatre Company. At best, the proposition did little better than pay current expenses and of late has been losing money. The securities, including bonds and stock, were largely held by investors in Montreal and other cities, and only a short time ago a further bond issue was authorized in order to provide for the retirement of $133,000 mortgage which comes due shortly to take care of current obligations. Response on the part of shareholders was not encouraging. The review of the company's history will be found in another column.

The shareholders have paid in approximately $375,000 into the enterprise, and their chances of getting anything back are very slim; $250,000 will be required to pay off the floating indebtedness and the mortgage. Whether the property will bring a great deal more than this at a forced sale, is problematical.

Tooke Bros.

There has been no trading in the securities of Tooke Bros. at Montreal recently, but THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the factories of the company are working to capacity on domestic business which has been taken at satisfactory figures. The last quotation for the preferred was 80; while the common had a range of from 25 to 16, during 1916. The usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. will be paid on the preferred.

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED

Young University woman, Master of Arts, capable mathematician, graduate of Commercial School, now in Civil Service, desires position with greater scope. Wishes employment with financial or commercial institution or other growing business where sex would not militate against promotion or earned advance in salary. Would take position as private secretary or in kindred work, and although experienced in stenography and typing, is seeking an opening where proved executive ability, mastery of detail, and capacity for taking infinite pains and directing affairs would assure her future.

Asks for interview with responsible head in order to outline experience in detail, prove capabilities and submit references. Address Box 72, Financial Post, Toronto.

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Address enquiries to

R. G. DUN & CO.

Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto, Can.

Bank of Hamilton
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (Twelve per cent. per annum) on the paid-up capital of the Bank, for the quarter ending 28th February, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on 1st March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 28th February, both inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BELL,
General Manager.

Hamilton 29th January, 1917.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 120

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st March 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February 1917.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 19th January, 1917.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1½% and a bonus of 1% has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the quarter ending January 31st, 1917, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of February, 1917.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. E. READ,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 29th, 1917.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 118

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 15th February.

By order of the Board.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., January 16, 1917.

Bank of Montreal

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Thursday, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1917.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1917.

THE DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Report of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company, submitted at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on Thursday, February 1st, 1917:

Your Directors herewith submit the Twenty-sixth Annual Report, accompanied by a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending December 31st, 1916, and duly audited. The dividends paid by the Company during the year amounted to $71,616.78. There was written off office furniture and fixtures the sum of $548.48, leaving a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account for further distribution of the sum of $98,337.17.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. McPHILLIPS, President.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1916.

ASSETS.

Mortgages and other Securities	$4,310,506.30
Real Estate	50,776.63
Office Fixtures and Furniture	4,940.79
Sundry Accounts	2,597.28
Cash on Deposit and on Hand	107,565.61
	$4,476,386.00

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:		
Deposits and Accrued Interest		$ 224,073.53
Debentures and Accrued Interest		2,399,248.53
Sundry Accounts		813.48
		$2,624,135.54
Surplus—Assets over Liabilities		1,852,251.06
To the Shareholders:		
On Capital Stock	$1,205,904.16	
Contingent Fund	5,964.68	
Reserve Fund	508,000.00	
Unclaimed Dividends	45.00	
Dividends payable January 3rd, 1917	34,000.05	
Balance of Profit and Loss	98,337.17	
	$1,852,251.00	$4,476,386.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

DR.

Interest on Debentures and Deposits	$ 128,019.23
Written off Office Furniture	548.48
Dividends	71,616.78
Balance Carried Forward	98,337.17
	$ 298,521.66

CR.

Balance brought forward December 31st, 1915	$ 59,067.33
Less Credited to Terminating Shares	398.51
	$ 58,668.82
Interest, Rent, etc., after payment of expenses, including Salaries, Directors' Fees, Government Taxes and Fees	239,852.84
	$ 298,521.66

F. M. HOLLAND, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have audited the accounts and vouchers of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company for the year ending December 31st, 1916; we have verified the cash on hand and in the banks at said date, and have examined the mortgages, deeds, securities and certificates, representing the Assets in the above Balance Sheet, and find them in order; and we hereby certify that the said Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by its books at the date thereof. All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

G. M. MULHOLLAND, } Chartered
E. J. HOWSON, } Accountants.
Of the firm of Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson.

Toronto, January 20th, 1917.

PROSPERITY OF PAPER INDUSTRY IS ADMITTED

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Talk Optimistically at Annual Meeting.

A SHORTAGE OF PULPWOOD

Critical Situation May Be Faced As Regards Cars for Loading Product and Bringing in Coal.

Investors in the stocks of paper and pulp companies will be interested in the statements made at the meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at Montreal this week. The effect of the various speeches was that the industry is in a highly prosperous condition and likely to continue so for some time.

A shortage of pulpwood was predicted by J. A. Bothwell, in his report for the mechanical pulp section. He predicted that mills purchasing their entire wood supply would find themselves shut down for want of pulp wood by September 1, 1917. A larger percentage of ground wood than heretofore has been used in the manufacture of different grades of paper.

President's Remarks.

C. Howard Smith, president of the association stated that the past year had been, generally speaking, a most successful one, from a financial point of view, for the pulp and paper industry. The manufacturers, after a great many lean years, have been making good profits the past year. They had not, however, taken advantage of the situation to raise prices to an undue level. He said that many lines of paper were being made in the United States that should be made in Canada, and advocated co-operation for the standarization of lines, weights and sheets.

Newsprint Mills Busy.

A. G. Campion, chairman of the news section, reported that every mill was filled with tonnage, and orders and contracts were constantly being turned down. The Canadian production of news print, east of the Rockies, was 2,000 tons a day. Of this amount, 390 tons a day, or about 19 per cent. was consumed in Canada. 84 per cent. of the exports went to the United States and the balance overseas. Mr. Campion predicted that the consumption of paper in 1917 would be curtailed but he felt confident that every mill would be fully occupied.

Transportation Difficulties.

A. D. Hubb, in his report for the transportation section said that the industry was confronted with a most critical situation as regards cars to load their product and to bring in coal. Mills were hourly facing the prospect of having to close down for want of coal or raw materials, while newspapers were also in fear of having to suspend publication.

J. F. Taylor anticipated that the total production during the present year including wrapping papers, beaver board and other grades will be 60,000 tons. The McLeod Pulp Co., are talking of rebuilding at Liverpool; the Miller Bros. Co., Limited had resumed operations at Glen Miller, and the Northumberland mill was expected to start up soon.

It was reported that all the members of the book and writing section have become shareholders of the Export Association of Canada and are tabulating enquiries for foreign markets.

Smith Re-elected.

C. Howard Smith of the C. Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, was elected president. F. H. Anson, of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited, was elected vice-president of the Association.

Speaking at the fourth annual banquet of the Association, held at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday evening, George Chahoon, Jr., claimed that while their industry had become the leading paper manufacturing industry of the world, it had returned less per dollar invested than any of Canada's other industries. Mr. Chahoon said that many of the present difficulties of the company were attributable to the stock market and press reports of great coming dividends which did not materialize, but which led the press, the railway companies, the Lord's Day Alliance, the railroads and the governments to think that they were becoming very rich, with the result that their expenses increased on every side, in a bigger ratio than the increased selling price. Even Sir Lomer Gouin was preparing his stumpage knife for the 1920 tariff.

Speeches were delivered by president, Mr. C. Howard Smith, Dr. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Carl Riordon, Lt.-Col. C. H. Jones Capt. J. H. A. Acer, Capt. Drury, Mr. H. Biermans, C. E. Bonin, Consul-General for France, C. I. de Sola, Belgian Consul, Mr. J. M. McCarthy, Mr. Frank L. Moors, vice-president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and Mr. F. H. Gage.

GROCERY MARKETS.

An Easier Tendency Is Noted in the Sugar Market.

Canadian grocer this week will say sugar declined 10c per hundred during the week and is still in a weak market. Further declines are anticipated in this commodity within the next two months, when production of raw sugar on the Island of Cuba will reach its maximum. Conditions in Cuba continue favorable for a big crop. Flour also recorded a decline of 40c per barrel for Manitoba during the week. Demand for flour is still light. Molasses is in firm market and advances have taken place on all case goods with a strong probability that the bulk molasses will also record an advance in the near future.

Dressed hogs were firmer in price and advances were made effective. Meat products were accordingly in firm market with advances recorded in some lines. Butter and eggs are still in weak tone. Supplies of storage eggs are being rapidly depleted and prices are firmer. Cheese advanced in price owing to the continued heavy export demand. Fish products in many lines recorded advances owing to the increased demand for fish as a food for the armies. Potatoes are still in firm market with higher prices recorded. Seed potatoes from all appearances will be a scarce article in the spring.

Condensed and evaporated milk and prepared coffee have advanced in price. One brand of pickles has also been increased in price. Teas are in a firm market. Coffee stocks being carried are slightly heavier than usual in anticipation of higher prices. Business during the week has continued fairly good. Travelers are experiencing some difficulty in covering their territories owing to the curtailment of the passenger train service.

TORONTO.

Owing to Heavy Interest Charges, Tax Rate Will be Raised.

There is no drop in the tax rate in sight this year for Toronto. On the contrary, the increase in the debt charges may necessitate a higher rate than 22½ mills on the dollar, probably 25 mills, to provide sufficient funds to meet the city's current liabilities this year. The debt charges now amount to $5,326,901, and the increase this year will be $1,500,000, bringing them up to $6,326,901. Each mill on the assessment this year will raise $590,000, so that it will require ten mills of the taxes to meet the annual debt charges. The rate last year was 22½ mills and if that were struck it would leave only 12½ mills with the revenue to meet the controllable and uncontrollable expenditure.

The total expenditure last year was $16,981,048, which was an increase over the year before of $1,264,165. The debt charges alone will more than equal last year's increase, and the expenditure will probably run to $19,000,000. Of this amount about $4,000,000 would be met by the revenue, leaving $15,000,000 to be met by taxation.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY HAD A RECORD YEAR.

Continued from page 1.

store the facilities for selling have been improved in several departments.

The opening this week of the handsome Sherbourne Club House for the out-of-town girl employees of the firm, a private gift of the president, Mr. H. H. Fudger, that it is estimated will cost $500,000 when completed, is in itself a form of publicity that marks the Simpson store before the public as an institution that has grown to huge proportions. Incidentally, though this was in no wise the ruling motive of its founder, this, act will be as effective in its way as what have come to be regarded as typical of the big rival Eaton establishment.

The latter, by the way, so FINANCIAL POST was informed, will show an increase of 50 per cent. in its Mail Order business, partly as a result of the difficulty the smaller stores have met in stocking up in the face of a great scarcity in goods and a high cost that cut down their buying power so far as quantity was concerned.

WHY IS CANADA NOT PRODUCING MORE WOOL?

Continued from page 1.

mers of Canada not raising more sheep?"

Replies Invited.

I hope that some of the farmers will take the opportunity to reply through the FINANCIAL POST to these questions. Publication of their reasons might result in a remedy for the present lamentable neglect of the sheep-raising industry, being discovered.

Soldiers' Occupation.

Probably no other occupation offers a better opportunity to provide healthful, profitable outdoor employment for many of our returning soldiers, and at the same time add to the national wealth of the country.

Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo - Ontario

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Year Ended December 31st, 1916

CASH ACCOUNT

INCOME.

Net Ledger Assets 31st December, 1915	$25,454,429.95
Premiums (net)	3,992,005.05
Interest, rents, etc.	1,621,267.64
	$31,067,702.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death and disability Claims	$ 834,299.75
Matured endowments	592,965.00
Surrendered policies	171,265.87
Matured deferred dividend policies surrendered	194,066.00
Surplus	654,153.91
Annuities	9,856.85
	$ 2,456,607.38
Expenses, taxes, etc.	888,365.82
Balance net ledger assets 31st December, 1916	27,722,729.44
	$31,067,702.64

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS.

Mortgages	$14,999,079.37
Debentures and Bonds	8,292,106.98
Loans on policies	4,022,377.42
Real estate	306,030.74
Premium obligations	45,598.96
Cash in banks	123,134.64
Cash at head office	6,832.89
Due and deferred premiums	555,088.85
Accrued interest, etc.	961,713.44
Re-insurance due	50,000.00
	$29,361,963.29

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 3½% and 3%	$22,814,794.00
Special investment reserve	542,557.75
Reserve for unreported death claims.	25,000.00
Surrender values claimable on lapsed policies	2,144.00
Death claims unadjusted	336,788,00
Matured endowments unadjusted	25,132.00
Present value of amounts not yet due on matured policies	169,949.00
Dividends due policyholders	40,680.90
Dividends allotted to deferred dividend policies issued since Jan. 1, 1911	181,264.83
Dividends allotted to accumulative dividend policies other than deferred dividend policies	406,115.78
Due on account of office expenses and medical fees	19,144.33
Taxes and rents accrued	44,709.77
Premiums and interest paid in advance	86,100.50
Credit ledger balances	72,431.56
Surplus 31st December, 1916	4,595,150.87
	$29,361,963.29

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Income	$ 5,613,273	Gain over 1915	$ 640,491
Paid to policyholders	2,456,607	Increase over 1915	420,793
Assets	29,361,963	Gain over 1915	2,420,246
Surplus	4,595,151	Gain over 1915	341,907
New assurances	15,376,377	Gain over 1915	1,618,390
Assurance in force	109,645,581	Gain over 1915	8,553,551

Audited and found correct,

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A., Auditor.

Waterloo, January 19th, 1917.

GEO. WEGENAST, Managing Director.

A Year of Wonderful Progress

The thousands of policyholders of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company will read with pleasure the substantial growth made during 1916, as indicated by the Annual Report. The following figures speak for themselves.

	1915	1916
INSURANCE IN FORCE	$83,746,172	$89,118,359
INSURANCE WRITTEN AND REVIVED	12,599,040	13,629,213
POLICY & ANNUITY RESERVES	17,337,011	18,659,352
PREMIUM INCOME	3,232,237	3,373,598
TOTAL INCOME	4,387,763	4,659,641
SURPLUS	2,254,655	2,527,835
ASSETS	20,744,678	22,694,435

The mortality experienced was over 30% less than amount provided for. The payments to policyholders amounted to $1,782,380, in addition to which there was set aside a further sum of $2,007,106, for reserves and dividends to policyholders.

Copy of Our Annual Report will be gladly mailed on request.

The Manufacturers Life
Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO, CANADA
KING AND YONGE STREETS

EDMONTON
SASKATOON
VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
OTTAWA
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
TORONTO
TEMPERATE
FREEZING

Escape The Frost!
In Victoria or Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's own Winter Resorts and spend your Money at Home.

Average Sunshine 5½ Hours Daily

Splendid roads for Motoring—Golf the Year round—Fishing, Hunting and Shooting.

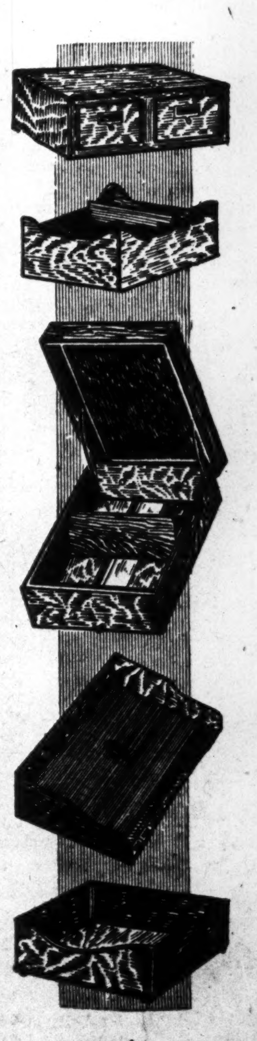
Three Superb Trains Leave Toronto Each Week

Get full particulars, through Tickets and Reservations from nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write General Passenger Depts., Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec, or Winnipeg, Man.

Travel Canadian Northern All The Way

Macey

EFFICIENCY!



Modern Business, like Modern War, demands Equipment of the *Efficiency Kind.*

Out-of-date office appliances help to paralyze your business and slow up your office work.

"SPEED UP"
by using the latest
Macey Appliances

Ask your dealer or write us direct.

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITED
General Offices - Woodstock, Ont.

DOMINION MILK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1916, incorporating Gertrude Mary Jose, Ida Bergey, Kate Rebecca Broddy and Loretta Duggan, stenographers; Howard McLachle McCance, chauffeur; Leo Henry Baker, manager; William Howard Walter, student-at-law; Gordon Nicholas Shaver and Alexander Robertson Cochrane, solicitors; and George Duncan Egar, Esquire, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz: (a) To carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in both wholesale and retail and producers of dairy, farm and garden produce of all kinds and of milk, cream, cocoa, chocolates and all beverages and all foods, composition and supplies into which milk and cream, chocolate or cocoa or any products of the same enter as component parts and food products of every kind and description; (b) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and work farms, ranches and any other property, real or personal for the purposes of the company; (c) To raise, kill and slaughter cattle and other farm animals for export or local trade as dressed beef or in cans; (d) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, erect, build and work refrigerator elevators, warehouses, abattoirs, machinery, works and appliances, cars, bottles, bottle-stoppers and boxes as may be necessary for the company's business; (e) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other vessels for the purposes of the company, also build and operate railway cars as the company's business may demand; (f) To manufacture and produce steam and gas and acquire, develop and utilize water-powers for the purpose of milling and for generating electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes in connection with the buildings and other works of the company with authority to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus of gas, electricity or power generated by the company's works and construct and operate lines for the sale and conveyance of such surplus power, subject always to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (g) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise), which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (h) To buy, sell, handle and deal, both wholesale and retail in commodities, articles and things of all kinds which can conveniently be dealt in by the company in connection with any of its objects; (i) To purchase or otherwise acquire any formulae, receipts, processes, letters patent, trade-marks, trade names or copyrights, relating to the products of the company, or any rights or interests in the same or in the mode of manufacturing or selling the same; (j) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire patents, concessions and like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use of any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem to benefit the company and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect to or otherwise deal with all or any of the same; (k) To apply for, acquire and enjoy any concessions, franchise, right, privilege or power which any government or public authority, federal, provincial, municipal or local or any corporation or other public body may be lawfully empowered or authorized to make or grant; (l) To promote or assist in the promotion of any company or companies carrying on business similar in whole or in part to that of this company; to act as agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on a similar business, and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above businesses or objects, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights for the time being; (m) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on a business similar thereto or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof or which is capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of which the company may be hereby empowered to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to pay for the same in stock, bonds, debentures or securities of the company; (n) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to lease, sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of or deal with the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (o) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to make advances to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (p) To distribute among the members of the company in kind, shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company; to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (q) To issue shares of the company as paid up in payment of any assets purchased by the company or, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered or for any other consideration which may be deemed just and sufficient by the directors; (r) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (s) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other companies having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (t) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital or any debentures or shares of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (u) And generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated; (v) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Milk Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 12,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Substantial Gains Shown in January Bank Clearings—For the Week the Gain was 18.9—In the West 21.1 per cent., and in the East 18 per cent.

For the week ending Thursday last bank clearings for the Dominion, as reported officially to THE FINANCIAL POST, showed an increase as compared with the corresponding period last year, of 18.9 per cent. In the West the gain was 21.1 and in the East 18.0 per cent. The cities in the West to show the largest increases were: Medicine Hat, 89.4; Lethbridge, 51.2; New Westminster, 48.1; Saskatoon, 39.8; Regina, 33.1; Calgary, 27.7; Winnipeg, 21.8, and Vancouver 15.5 per cent. Fort William and Brandon both showed a decline. In the East, Brantford showed a gain of 70.2 Toronto, 23.4; Hamilton, 18.1; Quebec, 17.0; and Montreal, 16.9. The cities to show a decline were Halifax, St. John and Peterboro. For the year to date the gain was 16.7 per cent.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

Eastern Cities.

	Feb. 1, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 66,613,747+	$ 9,632,264	16.9
Toronto	50,641,615+	9,619,498	23.4
Ottawa	5,040,741+	485,429	10.8
Hamilton	4,109,820+	617,224	18.1
Quebec	2,581,126+	511,291	17.0
Halifax	2,134,480—	291,809	12.1
London	1,817,625+	119,893	7.5
St. John	1,508,665—	102,427	6.4
Brantford	993,773+	407,377	70.2
Peterboro	551,893—	10,845	1.9
Total, East	$136,993,485+	$ 20,987,895	18.0
Sherbrooke	493,998		
*Kitchener.			

Western Cities.

	Feb. 1, 1917.	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 36,683,973+	$ 6,581,195	21.8
Vancouver	5,387,031+	714,232	15.5
Calgary	4,289,672+	916,190	27.7
Edmonton	2,118,283+	219,121	12.2
Victoria	1,041,282+	6,049	0.6
Regina	2,097,669+	497,801	33.1
Saskatoon	1,281,536+	362,952	39.8
Moose Jaw	895,509+	75,764	9.2
F. William	373,689—	58,084	13.5
Brandon	396,794—	33,163	7.9
Lethbridge	517,305+	174,318	51.2
N. Westm'ster	260,466+	81,892	48.1
Medicine Hat	426,203+	196,776	89.4
Total, West	$ 55,769,412+	$ 9,735,043	21.1
Grand total	$192,762,412+	$ 30,722,938	18.9
Year to date	~~$1,040,699,604~~+	$149,329,214	16.7

1,045,966,684

*Returns not received at time of going to press.

MONTHLY BANK CLEARINGS.

Eastern Cities.

	January, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$320,446,690+	$ 58,865,190	22.5
Toronto	246,464,674+	51,600,370	26.6
Ottawa	21,974,359+	3,620,154	20.1
Hamilton	20,066,534+	5,227,333	35.3
Quebec	16,350,128+	4,702,258	40.5
Halifax	12,992,959+	953,541	7.9
London	9,537,107+	1,676,301	21.5
St. John	9,102,643+	2,377,620	35.4
Brantford	3,600,664+	814,900	30.2
Peterboro	2,475,068+	240,250	10.9
Total, East	$663,010,826+	$130,078,917	24.4
Sherbrooke	2,477,924		
Kitchener	2,247,113		

Western Cities.

	January, 1917.	Change.	%
Vancouver	$ 28,757,111+	$ 6,832,557	31.2
Calgary	21,066,862+	5,770,150	37.9
Edmonton	11,199,510+	2,625,525	30.8
Victoria	6,241,300+	511,622	8.9
Regina	12,127,928+	3,270,238	37.2
Saskatoon	6,701,232+	1,910,559	39.8
Moose Jaw	5,176,519+	1,183,994	30.3
F. William	2,484,758+	474,295	23.7
Brandon	2,216,315—	140,951	5.9
Lethbridge	3,116,732+	1,236,640	68.6
N. Westm'ster	1,190,502+	346,209	41.0
Medicine Hat.	2,211,883+	877,476	67.4
Total, West	$102,490,653+	$ 24,898,314	32.1
Grand total	$765,501,479+	$154,977,231	25.4

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending January 25 aggregate $5,379,843,000, against $6,040,750,000 last week and $4,420,978,000 in this week last year, an increase of 21.7 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 25	I. or D.	Jan. 18
New York	$3,190,954	I 17.1	$3,621,789
Chicago	458,674	I 29.2	482,317
Philadelphia	285,212	I 32.0	357,050
Boston	213,485	I 8.7	253,562
St. Louis	122,913	I 30.2	130,893
Kansas City	128,313	I 64.0	135,878
San Francisco	81,790	I 52.5	88,996
Pittsburgh	78,946	I 21.2	71,050
Cleveland	57,803	I 61.8	63,468
Detroit	52,362	I 54.2	60,842
Baltimore	41,147	D 1.2	43,052
Cincinnati	40,225	I 29.5	43,987
Minneapolis	25,352	I 1.0	27,865
New Orleans	33,561	I 45.8	35,052
Los Angeles	29,040	I 28.9	33,805
Omaha	30,787	I 44.7	33,243
Milwaukee	21,820	I 19.4	24,273
Atlanta	21,683	I 23.6	27,586
Louisville	21,241	I 13.7	25,091
Richmond	21,800	I 21.8	23,609
Buffalo	16,410	I 20.4	20.19
Seattle	17,731	I 57.1	17,405
St. Paul	12,276	D 24.2	13,244

MONEY.

In spite of the rather disturbing developments of the week, call money in New York advanced only slightly, yesterday's quotation being around 3 per cent. This indicates that money is plentiful, as under tighter conditions a suggestion that there might be a break with Germany would doubtless have run up the rate very much higher. The call money rate in London has remained unchanged at about 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Demand sterling, which held steady all week at 4.75 13-16, eased off by 1-16 on Thursday, and was quoted yesterday at 4.75¾. Cables have held at 4.76 7-16 all week.

Francs have also been quite steady and unchanged at 5.84⅜ for demand and 5.83⅜ for cables.

Marks, which opened the week at 69¼ for demand and 69⅛ for cables, broke to 67½ and 67⅜ respectively, at which they were at a very low level.

Kronen opened at 11.05 for demand and 10.85 for cables, and fell away to 11.08 for the former and 10.88 for the latter.

Roubles also shared the weakness of continental exchange, and in the case of demand declined from 29.55 to 28.35, and for cables from 29.60 to 28.45.

The lire continued its rather spectacular decline. Demand dropped from 7.14 to 7.31, and cables from 7.13 to 7.30. There was a slight recovery yesterday to 7.30 and 7.29 for demand and cables respectively.

New York funds experienced a rather rapid advance during the week. Opening at 1-32 premium, they went to 11-32 to ⅜ premium, at which levels they were quoted yesterday. The rate is regarded as more or less temporary. The fact that no large financing is going on in New York, and that the banks did not require to bring over funds at the end of the month, as is usually the case, contributed to the high rate, while there were doubtless urgent marginal requirements during the slump in the stock market on Thursday, which would call for the transfer of Canadian money to New York.

STERLING BANK.

William Kerr, who has been on the head office staff of the Sterling Bank for some time has been appointed manager of the branch at Shedden.

R. S. Bailey has been transferred to the head office of the bank.

G. L. Brock, ledgerkeeper at the College and Grace Streets branch, has been transferred to the Parkdale branch to take the place of the teller, G. C. Millar, who has enlisted in the Cyclist Corp.

V. R. Phelps, teller at the Welland Port branch, has been transferred to the Port Dalhousie branch in the same capacity. Mr. Phelp's place has been taken by J. A. L. Brush, who is a new member of the staff.

MERCHANTS BANK.

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada held this week, Thomas Ahearn, of Ottawa, was elected to the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy created by the death of Alexander Barnet, of Renfrew. Mr. Ahearn is president of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, and subsidiaries, and a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and the Canadian Westinghouse Company, as well as of several other undertakings in Ottawa and other parts of Canada. About 35 years ago, he entered into partnership with Warren Y. Soper, of Ottawa, as electrical engineers and contractors. The firm was one of the pioneers in the electrical business of Canada and carried out the construction and equipment of some of the largest electrical works in the country, besides constructing long distance telephone lines for the Bell Co., and the telegraph lines of the C. P. R. from ocean to ocean.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

P. B. Fowler, manager at Fernie, has been appointed manager at Nelson, to succeed L. A. S. Dack, regarding whose appointment to another position will be advised later.

G. A. Bonnallie, manager at the Ladysmith branch has been appointed manager at the branch at Fernie.

A. C. Verchere, manager at High River, has been appointed manager at Ladysmtih.

W. D. Elliott, manager at Kerrobert, has been appointed manager at High River.

Gavin Shearer, manager at Sudbury, has been appointed manager at Kerrobert.

H. Duncan, who has returned from military duty, has been apointed manager at Sudbury.

J. A. Roy, acting manager at the East Angus branch, has been appointed manager at St. George Beauce, in place of J. T. Thomas, who will be considered for another position on his return from sick leave.

C. A. Tucker, manager at St. George Beauce, has been appointed manager at Waterville.

The branch at Lewvan, Sask., will be closed on the 15th inst., and the business transferred to the Yellowgrass, Sask. branch.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch at Oyen, Salta, under the management of G. J. Gibson, at present manager at Brownlee, Sask.

WHAT BANKS HAVE DONE.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Bank, Mr. Bogert, the general manager, after dealing with the position of the bank, turned his attention to general conditions as they affect the banking business, and regarded them, as a whole, as favorable. He, however, accentuated in plain words the fact that Canadian banks had to carry burdens, of which he did not complain, incident to the war. Since 1914 the special tax upon circulation issued by the banks yielded practically $2,000,000, of which the Dominion Bank's proportion was $100,000. In addition to this sum banks contributed to patriotic and relief funds since the commencement of the war $1,000,000, a figure which does not include contributions made since the commencement of the present year.

DOMINION BANK.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, held this week, the shareholders approved of a resolution to increase the board from eleven to thirteen. The following were re-elected to the board: Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President; W. D. Matthews, Vice-President; A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, Montreal; R. J. Christie, Sir John C. Eaton, Toronto; E. W. Hamber, Vancouver; H. W. Hutchinson, Winnipeg; A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg; A. T. Reid.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

The Bank of Hamilton has declared its regular dividend of 3 per cent., payable March 1st. The books will close from the 21st to the 28th of February, both days inclusive.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

The annual Blue Book giving the list of unclaimed bank balances was tabled in the Commons this week by the Minister of Finance. It shows an aggregate of $960,035 in unclaimed balances, and $171,234 in unpaid certified cheques or drafts, which have been in the hands of the banks for five years or more without anyone claiming ownership. The amounts of unclaimed deposits vary from a few cents to upwards of $4,000. Since the last report the total of unclaimed balances had increased by $55,000. The Bank of Montreal has the largest amount of money in its coffers which nobody seems to want. Its total is $111,279.

CIVIC SALARIES.

Reform is Urged by Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research.

If the City Council were to establish, once for all, or until modified by itself, a regular procedure for promotion and salary increases for civic officials, says Bulletin No. 55, just issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research of Toronto, then individual promotion and salary increases could no longer become the subject of long and unpleasant discussion, but would occur automatically at stated intervals to those giving good service. In addition, it claims, budget-making would be much simpler, more effective and more impersonal and a basis for the discussion of a pension system would be provided.

The Bulletin points out that the item of civic salaries and wages was 37.8 per cent. of Toronto's estimates for 1916, for expenditure on current account, and says that a study of the civic service and salary bill would show whether or not there are cases of two positions which might be combined; of positions necessary once, but unnecessary now; grades of work underpaid or overpaid; and whether or not appointments and promotions are always by merit.

PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS.

Continued from page 1.

purpose. The experience of the operator is also such as to make him tackle confidently the production of shell other than those on which he has been for the most part engaged. While it may be said that 'Peace with Victory' is appreciably nearer than 'Peace without Victory,' its imminence is not, we make bold to say, such as to affect the intensive manufacture of munitions in Canada during the third and fourth quarters of the present year at least."

The general business situation has shown little change. The more cautious attitude of the trade as regards future orders is making itself more strongly in evidence, but this as yet has little effect upon production, as manufacturers are filled up with orders for a long time to come. The public is spending freely. The latest development as regards the war situation has created an unsettled feeling, but until there is some definite development possible effects cannot be measured.

Both the Kent County and the Essex County Councils received delegations from local municipalities last week asking that a county tax should be levied as a means of raising money for the patriotic fund rather than to continue the old plan of voluntary giving.

THE
BANK OF TORONTO
Dividend No. 142

Notice is hereby given that a **Dividend of Two and Three-quarters Per Cent.** for the current quarter, being at the rate of **Eleven Per Cent. per annum,** upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.

By order of the Board,
THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
January 24th, 1917.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th of February to the 28th of February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. COOPER MASON,
Acting General Manager.

Toronto, January 17th, 1917.

J. P. BICKELL & CO.
STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA
MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.
Wheat, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, New York Stocks, Bonds,
Canadian Securities
Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Private Wires. All Exchanges. Direct private wire to New York Curb.
Market Letter Mailed Free on Request.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
War Savings Certificates
$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00
INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE
JAN. 9, 1917
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
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Therefore, Buy Steel Equipment.
Cuts out the fire risk, saves space, reduces expense.
THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
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Factory at Pembroke
Ask for our thirty-two page catalogue.

LAKE SHIPPING PROSPECTS AND CAR SHORTAGE

Outlook for Another Big Season on the Great Lakes.

LABOR SITUATION CLEAR

American Authority on the Situation Does Not Look for Trouble as to Wages—Some Interesting Developments.

From an article by R. V. Sawhill, managing Editor "The Marine Review."

The men who direct the fleets that ply the waters of the Great Lakes during the short navigation season have already lined up enough business to require every vessel to be in service this summer in order to handle the immense tonnages of freight now piling up. The iron and steel industry continues to consume iron ore at a rate that will bring stockpiles near to the vanishing point by early summer. The demand for grain particularly from abroad, is certain to increase rather than diminish. The territory around the upper lakes needs coal; in fact, needs more coal from the Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginian fields than it did last year.

These three commodities, iron ore, grain and coal, make up the bulk of the lake traffic. Of the three, iron ore is the most important. In 1916, for instance, the total tonnage of freight passing through the Soo Canal was 91,888,219 short tons. Of this, iron ore accounted for 63,452,107 short tons. In the same year the total movement through the canal of both hard and soft coal totalled 16,123,119 short tons; the wheat movement aggregated 226,063,315 bushels; other grain 93,189,561 bushels, and flour 10,239,841 barrels. Copper shipments through the Soo Canal from the Michigan districts aggregated 126,043 short tons in 1916, a decline of 19 per cent. from 1915, despite the insistent demand for the red metal and the high level of prices.

A year ago the fleet owners were assured of a record-breaking movement of freight in the summer of 1916. Their assurance then was coupled with serious doubts over the capacity of the vessels to move the freight that would be offered. These doubts were swept away by the wonderful record set last year. Now the vessel interests have the confidence engendered by last year's success to quiet any apprehension felt over the fleet's freight-moving capacity this year.

Such apprehension does exist, but in a lesser degree than prevailed a year ago. When twelve months ago it became generally realized that the iron and steel industry would require 25 per cent. more iron ore than the lake fleet had ever been able to transport and that the export demand for the crops of the great Northwest was growing more and more insistent, a feeling almost of panic spread rapidly around the Great Lakes.

But lake shipments of iron ore in 1916 actually totalled 64,734,198 gross tons, or nearly 12,000,000 tons more than almost everyone thought possible. At the same time the grain movement showed only a small decline, dropping from 386,019,375 bushels in 1915 to 363,999,156 bushels in 1916. The coal movement increased from 26.220,000 net tons in 1915 to 28,792,800 net tons in 1916. Thus the bulk freight movement on the lakes, as shown by the accompanying chart, totalled 102,200,000 gross tons, against 89,300,000 gross tons in the banner year of 1913.

If purely physical reasons could explain why the lake fleet so easily surpassed the limits of what was considered its freight moving capacity there would be little doubt of the ability to repeat this year. But natural causes played a big part and these causes may or may not exert a similarly favorable influence this year. The physical factors may be summed up as follows: The vessels were overhauled during the winter months and put in the best possible condition; wages were advanced and a vigorous and successful propaganda carried on to attract men to the lakes; the railroads demonstrated a surprising ability during the bulk of the summer to furnish cars for handling the freight, so that when the congestion did appear in the fall the lower lake docks were comparatively bare and were in shape to permit the remainder of the season's ore tonnage to be piled up for shipment during the winter.

The natural causes were, if anything, more important. The lake ice began to soften in the middle of April and by using ice breakers channels were broken into Escanaba, Mich., and through the Soo Canal and St. Mary's River. Thus the fleet was able to carry 1,658,411 tons of iron ore in April, or nearly 100 per cent. more than was ever transported in any previous April. The weather was generally excellent throughout the summer, holding disastrous collisions and tie-ups at a minimum all year. The first half of December brought almost summerlike weather and the boats bustled around and brought down 1,429 tons of ore in December, against only 570 tons in December, 1915.

More vessels will go into service this year. Eleven bulk freighters for the iron trade are now being built in lake shipyards. Seven of these vessels will be completed early in the season. Seven new freighters were built in 1916, but several of these did not leave the shipyards in time to make more than one or two trips before the ice set in. The 540 bulk freighters on the Great Lakes on January 1, 1917, were estimated to have a carrying capacity of 3,109,585 gross tons on one trip.

Lake shipyards are busy. In addition to the big bulk freighters, these yards are now building thirty-seven vessels, each of about 2,100 gross tons which will be sent through the Welland Canal to enter the Atlantic coastwise trade or to be delivered to foreign owners, mostly Norwegian. A year ago these yards were building ten bulk freighters and fifteen Welland Canal size ships. At the opening of 1915 lake yards did not have an order for either a bulk freighter or a "canaler."

Freights will be higher this year. The iron ore carrying rate from the head of Lake Superior has been advanced from 50 cents a ton net in 1916 to $1 a ton net for 1917. The coal rate has not been firmly established, but will be higher. While grain rates fluctuate from day to day during the season, it seems probable that they will rule generally higher, as wages have increased, bunker coal costs more and supplies of all kinds have advanced.

To sum up, the lake fleet must transport an immense tonnage of freight this season, and, guided by last year's performance, good ground exist for believing that the task will be satisfactorily accomplished by the time ice sets in in December. The margin of safety is not large, however, and any one of several factors may exercise a seriously restrictive influence.

EASTERN CANADA SAVINGS.

Good Record of Nova Scotia Loan Company Continued.

The annual financial statement of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company was sent out this week. It is the twenty-ninth year of this company. The president, S. M. Brookfield, who is still at the head of the Board of Directors, was the original president and has held the office continuously from the beginning. The company began with a subscribed capital of $200,000 and it now amounts to $750,000, having been increased last year from $500,000. The additional $250,000 was all taken by the shareholders at 35 per cent premium and six months afterwards was selling at a premium of 45 per cent., thus showing the confidence in which the company is held by the public. A dividend of 8 per cent. is paid.

J. A. Clark, the manager, points out that in the 29 years of the company's history, the average loss on the company's real estate, on which loans are exclusively made, was under $400 per year—or, in other words, in these 29 years the total loss was $11,000.

The statement shows a net profit for the year of $44,605. The premium for the sale of new stock, and $12,517 taken from profit and loss. enabled the company to add $40,000 to the reserve fund, making it $192,000, equal to 53 per cent. of the present paid up capital. The company reports that, notwithstanding the many unusual first-class investments offered during the year, the company increased the sale of its securities by over $56,000, making the total issue of debentures, debenture stock certificates and deposits now $1,055,692. **The number of loans made during the year was 254, and the amount $467,486.**

A RECORD YEAR IN PRODUCTION FROM B.C. MINES

An Increase of 50 Per Cent. in Total Valuation is Estimated.

THE BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

Marked Development of Production of Lead and Copper—Increased Interest by American Capitalists.

Readers of THE POST may be interested in learning the approximate figures in ore production in British Columbia during the past year. According to our correspondent at Vancouver, the estimated production of $45,000,000 for the year would be about 50 per cent. over that of the previous year; 1916 stands out as the greatest yet in the mineral production of the province. Owing to a shortage of labor the returns for gold amounting to about $4,500,000 are the smallest since the year 1908. The silver mines of the province yielded about 4,157,930 ounces, having a value of $2,723,438, which is the record, with the exception of the year 1897 when the figure was $3,272,836. With an average price of two cents per pound better than in the previous year, the value of lead was around $3,614,427 for 62,368,963 pounds. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's mine Sullivan was responsible for the production of nearly half of this amount. The past year was the record year for lead mining, and the greater part of production was held to the order of the munitions department. The estimate for copper is 73,000,000 pounds, having a value of $18,250,000, which is nearly an eighty per cent. advance over the output of 1915. The average price obtaining last year was 27.2 cents per pound, as against an average price of about 15 cents in times of peace. Increased facilities at many of the operating companies' plants will undoubtedly result in a still greater production this year.

Another factor is the increased interest being shown by mining interests from the other side of the line. This province now has the two largest copper smelters in the British Empire, these being at Granby and Anyox, and are owned by the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Also the three largest copper mines in the British Empire are located in British Columbia.

A decided improvement took place in the coal and coke situation during the year, the production amounting to 2,496,643 tons of coal and 270.575 tons of coke. The Crow's Nest Coal Company was the largest producer, with 811,993 tons. The value of the coal and coke production for last year was respectively $9.738,250 and $1,622,850. Zinc mines will have produced when the final figures are available around twenty-five million pounds, having a total value of $3,200,000. The most interesting feature in connection with this industry during the year was the introduction of the system of producing zinc by the electro-chemical process.

VICTORIA LOAN AND SAVINGS.

Substantial Increase in Earnings for the Year Shown.

The fact that the Victoria Loan and Savings Company, of Lindsay, was able to show a substantial increase in profits for 1916 and that the earnings on the capital stock was slightly better than 12½ per cent., after providing for management and all other expenses, is of itself a striking evidence of the success which has attended the operations of this company during the year. With profits of $50,234, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent., with a bonus of ½ per cent. were paid, requiring a distribution of $30,000. In addition to this there was transferred to the reserve fund the sum of $20,000 and earnings 5 per cent. on the capital stock, while the surplus carried forward was increased from $3,837 to $4,071. The reserve fund now stands at $180.000, while the capital paid up is $400,000.

The total assets of the company now stand at $1.780,487, an increase over the total of the previous year of $336,467. Of the total assets referred to, $1,671,073 was invested in mortgages and bonds with other investments of only $8,150 besides the company's office building of $7,000; cash holdings amounted to $94,263. It may be pointed out in conclusion that the increases both in assets and in net earnings are the largest in the company's history.

PANAMA CANAL FINANCES.

Income of Two and Half Years Fails to Pay Maintenance.

Two years and a half of the operation of the Panama Canal, during which the waterway was closed for about seven months, have given proof that until all slides are checked and the dredging operations reduced to a minimum, receipts from the payment of tolls will not pay the costs of maintenance. This is a condition which must be faced and for which several remedies have already been proposed. That the canal will eventually become self-supporting is generally believed, but an increase in tolls may be necessary to meet temporary unusual expenditures.

The canal was opened to commercial traffic on August 15, 1914, and in the two years to August 14, 1916, 2,087 ships made the transit. Their aggregate net tonnage, according to the rules for the measurement of vessels for the Panama Canal, was 7,046,407. The total quantity of cargo carried through the canal by them was 9,031,613 tons of 2,240 pounds. A summary of the movements each way during the two calendar years is given in the following tabulation:

	Vessels	Canal net tonnage	Tonnage of cargo
First year	1,317	4,596,644	5,909,105
Second year	.. 780	2,449,763	3,122,508
Totals	2,097	7,046,407	9,031,613

During the year ending August 14, 1916, the canal was closed approximately one-half the period, from the middle of September to the middle of April. The second year had 59 per cent. as many ships as the first, 53.3 per cent. as much net tonnage, and 52.8 per cent. as much cargo.

U. S. LUMBER PRODUCTION.

Shipments for Year 5.2 Per Cent. More Than for 1915.

The monthly statement of amounts cut and shipments of lumber by 666 mills in December, issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, shows a total cut of 972.600,000 feet of softwood and 112,000,000 feet of hardwood and shipments of 1,115,000,000 feet of softwood and 119,600,000 feet of hardwood.

There was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the total production, and an increase of 5.1 per cent. in the total shipments, as compared with December, 1915.

The total production for 1916 was 8.7 per cent. greater than for 1915, and the total shipments 5.2 per cent. greater.

We own and Offer

The Wolthausen Hat Corporation, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

6% FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

PRICE—97.50 and Interest, with bonus of 25% Common Stock.

Fractional Shares of Common Stock Adjusted at $25 a Share.

PLAN A.	Or	PLAN B.
10% on application,		10% on application
87.50 on allotment,		15% on allotment
		25% one month after allotment
		25% three months after allotment
		22.50% five months after allotment.
Dated 2nd February, 1914.		Due 1st February, 1934.

Interest payable 1st February and 1st August.

Principal and Interest payable at the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal.

Bonds issued in coupon form with privilege of registration as regards both principal and interest.

Redeemable as a whole at 105 and accrued interest on February 1st, 1917, or on any interest date thereafter upon six weeks' prior notice, and may be drawn by lot for Sinking Fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

DENOMINATIONS: $100, $500 and $1,000.

Legal Opinion of Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels as to validity of the issue.

TRUSTEE and TRANSFER AGENT: The National Trust Co., Limited.
BANKERS: The Bank of Nova Scotia.
HEAD OFFICE: Brockville, Ontario.
AUDITOR: J. B. Watson, Ottawa, Ontario.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.
PRODUCT: Men's Hats.

CAPITALIZATION:	Authorized	Outstanding
6% First Mortgage Bonds	$250,000	$100,000
Preference Stock	300,000	100,000
Ordinary Stock	700,000	580,000

Our statement as of May 31st, which is the end of our fiscal year, as certified by J. B. Watson, is as follows:—

Assets		$884,386.25
Current Liabilities	$ 35,704.35	
Bonds outstanding with interest to date	32,232.00	
		67,936.35
Net Assets		$816,449.90
Reserve Account	$ 80,939.21	
Profit and Loss Account	51,510.69	
		132,449.90

Life Insurance carried on Management, $30,000.

The Average Annual Net Earnings for the fiscal years 1912-1916, inclusive, after providing for depreciation, have amounted to three times the average annual Bond Interest.

(Signed) F. WOLTHAUSEN, President and General Manager. S. C. HORTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

STRONG FEATURES OF THE ISSUE.

1—The Management have had thirty years' experience in the United States and Canada.
2—There is a closed Mortgage at $250,000.
3—The Sinking Fund is sufficient to redeem the entire issue by maturity.
4—The Company has orders on hand to run full capacity to the end of the season.
5—The business has been established twelve years, and has a splendid reputation. It is the largest factory of its kind in Canada.
6—The Net Earnings for 1916 are equal to over four times the Bond Interest.
7—The Reserve Fund amounts to $132,449.90.

Subscription books open January 29th, and close February 12th

We have made a close personal investigation of the position and future of this Company, and strongly recommend these bonds as a sound investment.

Circular and Application Form on request.

CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & CO. Toronto, Can.

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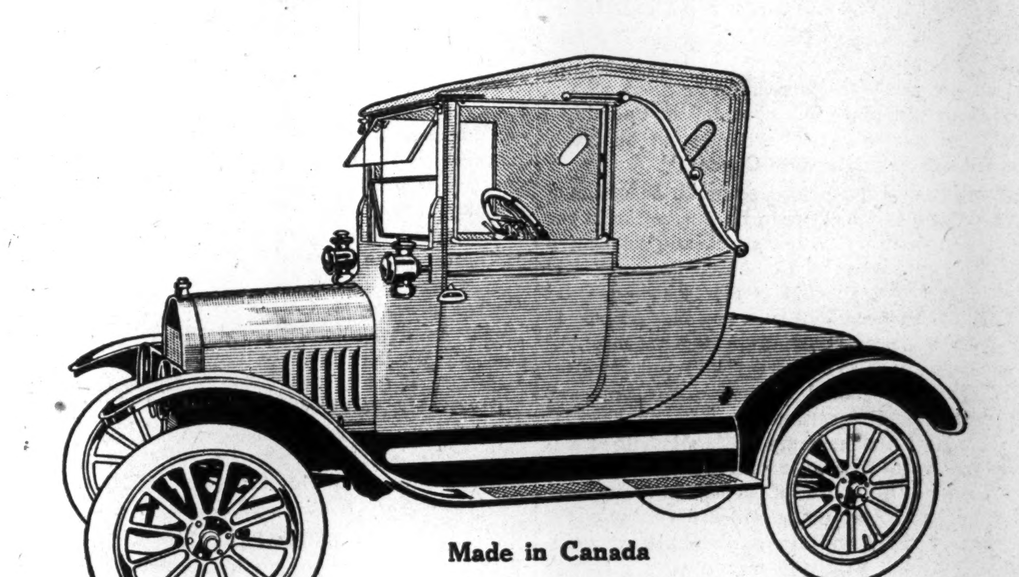

Made in Canada

The 1917 Ford Coupelet

$695

f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

THE FAVORITE with business and professional men—snug and comfortable in winter, with complete protection from cold or wet—equally convenient for fine weather use, as it can be converted into an open runabout in two minutes.

Ford Motor Company of Canada

Limited

Ford, Ont.

Assembly and Service Branches at Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.
Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

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OF CANADA

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EXPLAINING EXPLANATIONS.

THE Canadian Post Office is once more busy giving their explanations of a ruling which they had to rescind. Berlin was changed to Kitchener. Many in Canada, and probably no one in the United States and among our allies ever heard of the change and naturally continued to address correspondence to the former name. Instead of forwarding the mail to Kitchener the pin-headed department ordered the P.O. officials to return all correspondence not bearing the new address to the sender.

Lack of common sense has marked the administration of postal affairs in Canada since the advent of Dr. Coulter to the general management of the department. Maladministration is costing the country hundreds of thousands of dollars per year. Order after order has had to be rescinded and there are many now in existence that should be eliminated. He has had to back down on more orders and legislation than all the other departments combined.

When the war broke out the press of the country had practically decided upon a nation-wide campaign for the elimination of the P. M.-G. and the present Deputy-Postmaster-General and the reorganization of the service on a business basis. This was partly overcome by the practical dismissal from office of the Postmaster-General. No doubt the matter will come up again when opportunity offers.

MANUFACTURE OUR OWN RAW MATERIAL

MR. HEWITT, the retiring President of the Toronto Board of Trade says:

> "What Canada needs is more manufacturers who will produce from raw materials obtained in Canada, rather than from raw materials which must be imported from foreign countries into Canada."

This is the policy laid down by George E. Drummond, Montreal, twenty-five years ago, when he was active in the affairs of the Manufacturers' Association, and advocated from time to time by our allies the MacLean trade and technical newspapers. The trouble is that we do not get men in our national government who are big enough to grasp these broad business questions. But perhaps the Government is not so much to blame as the Manufacturers' Association. This body should be the inspiration and powerful influence on the Government. But the Association can be neither until the members realize that its affairs should be directed by a $25,000 a year general manager of the Fred. Nicholls or T. A. Russell type. In their times as Secretary they had great influence with Governments for they were men of vision and capacity and always maintained friendly relations with the two parties. It was through the influence of the manufacturers that Canada took the first steps in manufacturing our forest products into lumber and paper in Canada.

POST-WAR TRADE PREFERENCES.

AN impression is abroad that, as a result of the Economic Conference held in Paris, France, some few months ago, the Allied Nations are committed to a hide-bound scheme whereby their trade and commerce after the war will be quite exclusive. In a word, a worth-while preference will be made effective as regards all forms of their business intercourse. Just how such an idea originated is rather difficult to determine; this much, however, may be said, that no official statement may be cited from which to draw any such conclusion, much less that plans to that end have as yet been initiated or are in process of development. We have good reason for believing that beyond stimulating une bonne entente, the Paris Conference accomplishment is otherwise valueless.

The trouble about preference ideas being appropriated and nursed is the tendency to restriction of effort and enterprise and the disposition to make use of a business prop of questionable strength, and lean on it over-heavily. Such a state of affairs may not be wholly unknown in Canadian industry. On the other hand, prospective preferences among the Allied Countries have a stimulating effect on the business enterprise of neutrals, arousing as it does a desire to establish themselves—parent or subsidiary plant, in favored territory. Evidence of the latter is not meantime wanting in the quest by many American industrial concerns for factory locations and sites in our midst, and their desire to glean the fullest possible information regarding after-the-war trade prospects. Much as we welcome their coming, we may not influence it on the score of assumed trade preferences following the war.

In spite of the many prophecies, eloquent speeches, discussions by representative bodies, and resolutions relating thereto, it can be stated positively, says *Canadian Machinery*, that no man nor body of men have meantime the slightest idea as to conditions immediaely following the war, relative to world trade and commerce, or otherwise. The only thing of importance just now, here or in the Allied Countries, is the prosecution of the war to an early and victorious finish. Opportunity in plenty will then be afforded not only to remodel the broken face of civilization, but to plan tactfully and effectively for its all-time preservation. When this work is done, trade preference vaporings may have become still air.

NEW AMBASSADOR NEEDED

FROM the Canadian standpoint it is very important that a change be made in our representation at Washington. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice belongs to the Grey school of diplomats and is no match for the brilliant and wily Bernstorff. There are too many important problems affecting our relations with the people of the United States for Britain to take any chances on having any but a keen, shrewd man as ambassador—one who knows the modern world—one who has successfully fought his way up.

SEED GRAIN LIENS STILL A PROBLEM.

THE harvest of trouble which the Ottawa government has been reaping from the Seed Grain legislation of 1915 has not yet been fully garnered. The consequences of this step of legislative folly are likely to be felt in Western Canada for some time to come—just as was predicted by THE FINANCIAL POST at the time the measure went into effect. Politicians, with the usual idea of performing the plaudit-winning spectacular, plunged into a scheme which, to be charitable, we believe they knew little about. Under the circumstances there is little sympathy for the government in the difficulties which have developed but for the good of the great national agricultural community it is to be hoped that effective steps will be taken to remove the stain of this legislation from the credit of Western farm lands.

The latest announcement in connection with the matter is that the minister of finance has made an arrangement with the Canadian Bankers' association by which payments of the loans will be handled free by the banks. This follows a previous arrangement made with the loan companies that if the money was not repaid within a certain time it might be added to other loans on the property thus placing the claim on an equal basis in regard to security instead of the seed loan being a prior obligation. Thus we find the government which in extending the loans took security ahead of other obligations—which no loaning organization would be allowed to do—now calling upon the loan companies and the banks to provide the machinery to complete the administration of the measure by providing practical means for collection.

In the consideration of the plan for government credits to farmers the example of the Seed Grain legislation with the practical defects which have developed should be well considered—the fact that the new system may be established, by a provincial rather than a dominion government does not alter the main factors entering into administration.

OUR TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

THE absolute necessity of Canadian manufacturers laying their plans now for the securing of trans-Pacific trade, which previous to the war was secured from one of the Central Powers, was emphasized this week when a number of American manufacturers were in the city on their way to Japan and China for this purpose. The present trip to China is being made in return for the visit of the Chinese delegation in 1915. They expect to be away from nine to ten weeks. In referring to the object of their visit, one of these gentlemen, Gen. J. S. Carr, of North Carolina, had the following to say: "What we want to do is to find out just exactly what the people of China and Japan want in the shape of goods that we are producing at the present time, and then to make it a point to see that they get those goods from us instead of from some other part of the world. We are out for business, and we mean to get it if it is at all possible." He is at the head of a hosiery concern employing between three and four thousand people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHILE arranging our trade defences for the front door on the Atlantic the back door on the Pacific should not be forgotten.

* * *

WALL STREET slumped on peace talk, and then slumped further on war talk. The market is a dangerous place for the inexperienced at present.

* * *

TO "the man with the pen," at present at the White House: "First in peace, never in war (unless he's kicked in!), and NOT in the hearts of his countrymen!"—A. K. K., in *N. Y. Tribune.*

* * *

AN American commission of inquiry as to the high cost of living has urged the formation of further combine rather than the elimination of those now in existence. Systematic distribution without duplication and under practical and efficient regulation is recommended.

* * *

EVEN supposing that Wall Street had "inside" information as to President Wilson's peace note, who gave the "inside" information as to the effect it would have on stocks? It is safe to say that few of the customers of the brokers who sent out the announcement took advantage of it.

* * *

THERE are indications that the new bread regulations in England were framed to particularly suit the British milling concerns, and that the Canadian industry is being made to suffer unduly. In war the end is the great object, but the means should not be altogether disregarded.

* * *

THE C. P. R. will open a general agency at Atlanta, in charge of one of New York's best transportation men. The big transportation system is evidently enlarging its East to West policy to take in the South as well.

LOOKING TO U.S. FOR CAPITAL

Significant Statement by Lord Shaughnessy's Assistant to American Credit Men.

In a recent address before the New York Credit Men's Association, J. S. Dennis, assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, dealt with a number of phases of Canada's national development and, referring to the future, argued that our position justified the United States in including us in the list of nations whose credit is good and with whom neighborly business relations should be extended. Mr. Dennis has delivered a number of addresses recently in which has been displayed the interest which the Canadian Pacific Railway is taking in matters concerning Canada's economic and financial future. His remarks have particular significance because they are undoubtely delivered with the assent of Lord Shaughnessy, if not being practically his own utterances.

Mr. Dennis refers to Canada's immense area, great natural resources and opportunities for the future which have resulted in her being in a sense "admitted to senior partnership in the firm of British Empire." He even enlarges upon the development of Canadian trade, particularly since the outbreak of the war and referring to the future emphasises the necessity for increased population and a strengthening of industrial development to utilize her vast natural resources.

It is admitted that the great bulk of Canada's development was made possible by the investment of outside capital, that capital having been obtained largely from Great Britain, France and Holland. It is estimated that in the period, 1907-1913, Great Britain alone invested in Canada $1,500,000,000. These sources of supply were cut off at the outbreak of the war. In this connection Mr. Dennis makes a pointed statement:—

> "If we are to be able to extend our industrial development we can only look to you as our neighbor south of the international boundary to provide the money."

In the following statement Mr. Dennis presents strong arguments in support of the theory that the investment of American capital in Canada would be to the mutual advantage of both countries.

"As a result of existing conditions throughout the British Empire, it seems quite certain that at the close of the war we will have preferential trade within the Empire, and, that being the case, Canadian goods will have a tariff preference in all the markets of the British Empire, and it seems reasonable to suppose that we will have at least a sympathetic trade preference in the countries that have been allied with Great Britain in the war, which should give Canada a special opportunity for trade extension, especially in the great Empire of Russia, where, without doubt, great opportunities will offer themselves for trade extension.

"This being the case, it seems reasonable that Canada's standing, resources and credit, should appeal to you, and justify us in extending an invitation to you to inform yourselves as to what we are and what we have, and by the establishment of branches of your industrial concerns, or the investment of your money, participate with us in the great development, which we feel will occur within the next few years, and share with us in any special privileges that we may have in overseas trade.

"After all, it is only reasonable that we should come to you with this invitation. We are separated from you only by an imaginary line; we are a people speaking the same language; having the same foundation laws; the same weights and measures; the same currency; the same business methods; the same school system; the same ideals with regard to democracy, and freedom of thought, word and speech, that you have in the United States.

"You have the money; we have, or at least we think we have, the opportunity, and we cordially invite you to invest your money in assisting us to develop the opportunity, so that there may grow up two nations, separated only by an imaginary boundary, which, for all time, will continue to live along side each other as good neighbors, competing, of course, as neighbors do, socially and in a business-way, but proud of the fact that they are neighbors and determined, as good neighbors to build up on this North American continent, a civilization that will stand as an example to the rest of the world in indicating how it is possible for national neighbors to live along side each other through centuries of peace, and to develop a feeling of respect and confidence in each other which inevitably must have a marked influence on the other peoples of the world."

PROTECTING PULP WOOD RESOURCES

Pulp and Paper Magazine

What would you think of a person who left a rented house with boxes, barrels paper and other inflammable rubbish in such a condition that the careless dropping of cigar ashes, a cigarette stub or glowing match would burn the whole block? Yet there are people who say it is not worth while to dispose properly of the slash after a lumbering operation.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HOTEL MAN

The Successful Career of John McEntee Bowman, a Canadian, in New York.

There is perhaps no business more intricate or difficult than that of running a large, modern hotel. There are few lines of business in which the opportunity for large successes or large losses is more apparent. The need for business genius and the opportunity for the rapid upbuilding of fortune, which offer in the hotel line, are vividly presented in the case of a Canadian, John McEntee Bowman, a sketch of whose remarkable career appears in the current issue of MacLean's Magazine, under the heading. "The Greatest Hotelman in the World." The article reads in part as follows:—

The hero of the this latest success-romance was born on June 30, 1875, in a small house on Nelson Street.

From public school, he gravitated to business college and from business college to the office of a wholesale merchant. Here he served for a short time in the capacity of bookkeeper. But the lad was restless. He was not just engaged in the kind of work he fancied. Probably he did not know what career would be best suited to his talents, but at any rate it was not ordinary wholesale business. At the critical moment, the hand of fate intervened, picked him up like a pawn in a game of chess and transported him to Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. Here, behold him at nineteen years of age, blossoming forth as steward of the famous old summer hotel, the Waumbeck.

Business college taught him the theory of accounting; the wholesale warehouse gave him practical experience in the keeping of accounts; at the Waumbeck he gained an intimate knowledge of those most important departments of hotel management, catering and the buying of supplies. In those earlier days assistant stewards were regarded as superfluities and Jack Bowman was obliged to store for future requisition all of the supplies required by the big summer hotel.

When the southern season was over, the youthful steward returned north and landed in New York. Not unnaturally he went to pay a visit to Proctor Welsh, son of the proprietor of the Waumbeck and the Mitchell House, with whom he had become acquainted the previous summer in the Adirondacks. Proctor Welsh happened to be filling the position of bookkeeper at Durland's Riding Academy, which was located on Columbus Circle at the entrance to Central Park. He intimated that he was about to throw up his job and suggested that Bowman could take it, if he wanted it. Delighted to be near his favorite horses again, the young man jumped at the opportunity, and in jumping—made his fortune.

It was inevitable that Bowman, the bookkeeper, and Bowman, the accomplished rider, could not exist together. Bookkeeping was waste of time for a man who could handle horse as superbly as he. This, Mr. Durland soon discovered. He promptly hired another bookkeeper and, to the great joy of the young horseman, transferred him to the Academy, where he was employed in the training and exhibiting of horses.

At this juncture, with the stage all set for great events, enter the magician, who was destined to pour into the lap of the fairy prince the gifts which were soon to make him rich and renowned. This was Gustav Baumann, owner of one of Gotham's famous old hostelries, the Holland House, a man of wealth and prestige in the hotel world. Baumann wanted a horse, came to Durland's Academy for it, struck up an acquaintance with the good-looking young Canadian, who rode so superbly, took a decided fancy to him and presently offered him a position as his private secretary.

Likeableness has always been a winning trait in Mr. Bowman's composition. He was popular as a boy at school in Toronto. Since then his geniality and good-heartedness have proved important factors in his success.

Association with Baumann involved a return to hotel work; but circumstances were different. He was now the confidential secretary of one of the leading hotelmen of the day, which meant that he was virtually in charge of the big establishment owned by the latter. More and more did the management of his patron's interests devolve on him as the days went by. Stronger and stronger did the bond of friendship between the two grow. At length the relationship became rather that of father and son than of master and servant, and Jack Bowman was practically adopted into the family of the rich New Yorker.

With the building of the Biltmore, John McEntee Bowman's name began to be heard around town as that of a coming man. The Biltmore, which first opened its doors on December 31, 1913, was the last word in hotel design and service. It crystallized all the daringly progressive ideas in hotel construction, equipment and management that had flashed through the brain of Jack Bowman, during the years he had managed the Holland House.

While Mr. Bowman had been largely instrumental in working out the details of the Biltmore enterprise and had become its manager when the big hotel was opened, it was nevertheless Gustav Baumann who had stood sponsor for the undertaking. Baumann was president of the Beau Site Hotel Company, which was organized to erect the Biltmore, and it was on the security of his long experience in hotel management that the project was financed. Mr. Bowman held office as vice-president and general manager of the company.

In October, 1914, Gustav Baumann died. Immediately, his *protege* stepped into his shoes. There was no other alternative. No one had the intimate knowledge of the older man's interests that he possessed and, when it became necessary to elect a new president of the Biltmore, there was no question as to the identity of his successor.

Developments followed rapidly. The first was the formation during the latter part of 1915 of the Bowman Hotel Corporation, a company which will lease and operate, when completed, the new Hotel Commodore, now being erected at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, alongside the Grand Central Depot. This enormous hotel, containing 2,500 rooms and representing an investment of ten millions, is being built by the New York Central Railway Company for the Bowman Hotel Corporation and will be leased to the latter for a term of forty years. It will be twenty-six stories high and, when opened this fall, will be the largest and most modernly equipped hotel in the world.

But even with the Biltmore and the Commodore on his hands, the young Napoleon of hoteldom was not content. He craved new worlds to conquer. Last summer, following up his scheme of walling in the Grand Central with hotels, he secured the lease of the Manhattan Hotel, lying to the west of the Terminal. This hotel had been in operation for many years and had enjoyed a good class of patronage. A complete rejuvenation of the property was decreed and something like five million dollars was expended on its restoration to the standing and style of its big neighbors. The Manhattan, leased, it is said, for twenty years at a quarter of a million a year, is believed to be Mr. Bowman's personal enterprise.

The young man's next achievement was consummated last September, when he became president of the Hotel Ansonia on Broadway. The Ansonia was once regarded as decidedly an up-town hotel. It is to-day in the heart of the city's activities on the north and in consequence occupies a foremost position among New York's larger and more fashionable establishments. The Ansonia was being managed by two of Mr. Bowman's former associates in the Holland House. These men were anxious to gain for their hotel, the prestige which the association of Mr. Bowman with the organization would impart and they finally prevailed on him to accept the office of president. His accession to the presidency of the Ansonia gave a substantial impetus to the business.

Though he has lived more than half his life in the United States, Mr. Bowman is still at heart a good Canadian, and when the new hotel enterprise for Toronto was brought to his attention recently, he gladly consented to join the directorate and give to the promoters of the undertaking the advantage of his intimate knowledge of the hotel business.

So much for Mr. Bowman's career to date. Now for a brief investigation of the reasons for his success and an examination of some of the methods he has employed in bringing it about.

It will probably be said of him by nine persons out of ten that his pleasing personality has had more than any other one thing to do with his triumph. He is one of those rare beings whose geniality is contagious. It permeates his entire staff and imparts an "atmosphere" to the hotels he manages. There is a get-together spirit among his employees, a desire to please the proprietor and show an appreciation of his kindliness and consideration.

It is surely a man of breadth of view, of generosity and of kindly spirit, who would pen such a message as that which Mr. Bowman sent to the employees of the Biltmore on the occasion of the annual staff entertainment a year ago. This is how the message read:—

"To the staff of the Biltmore: I extend to you my compliments, congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. It is unnecessary to tell you that we have had a wonderful year and that the hotel has been a great success. You all know it because you have all helped to make it so. It is all due to the sincere and happy co-operation of each and every one of you from the highest to the lowest; the patience you have shown each other and your appreciation of each other's problems.

"We have been through a lot together in the last two years, and our troubles—some great, some small—have brought us closer together, until to-day I feel that we are one large family in which loyalty and confidence reign supreme. I am very proud of you all."

A strong and exuberant vitality must be regarded as another element in Mr. Bowman's success. It takes work, and much hard work, to accomplish all that he has done in the past year or two. Without a sound physique, energy and enthusiasm he would have failed. These advantages he enjoys as a result of participation in sport, particularly his favorite horse-back riding, and a love of out-of-door life. He is to-day a man of medium height, with a poise and carriage which suggest extraordinary suppleness and muscular development. Invariably well-groomed and fastidious in his dress, his figure gives an idea of force and energy kept in constant readiness for action.

Organizing ability is a third powerful element in Mr. Bowman's make-up. He is credited with having introduced a brand new system of hotel mangement into the operation of the Biltmore and this plan of his has been copied quite generally by the managers of other hotels throughout the country. Instead of trying to handle the bulk of the work with one or two assistants, he has surrounded himself with what might be called a "cabinet" of assistants, each one of whom, as manager, is responsible for some one department of the hotel organization.

Supplementing the "cabinet" is the efficiency board, another innovation of Mr. Bowman's invention. The efficiency board is made up of men from every department in the hotel. The membership is changed from time to time, in order to give new men a chance to make suggestions, but meetings are held regularly. In these meetings, which are of the round-table variety, all questions of improvement in operation, of efficiency in personnel, of ways and means for better service are thoroughly discussed. The findings of the board are reported direct to Mr. Bowman, who considers them of great value and puts such of them as appeal to him into operation.

Foresight must be included as yet another of Mr. Bowman's success-compelling characteristics. In the Biltmore it has been said, practically no feature was omitted. He had prepared for every possible contingency. The diversity of entertainment services provided in this palatial hostelry, as a result of his genius for evolving novelties is amazing. The number, the variety and the size of the dining and tea rooms in the building, including such attractions as the Grecian Foyer, the Cascades, the Ice Garden and the Midnight Supper Room, are matters of wonderment. There are libraries containing thousands of real books; playrooms for the children of guests, a hospital and a Turkish bath establishment, to name a few of the outstanding features of this mammoth institution. And through it all runs the genius of its versatile originator.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

National Brick.

W. H. L., Brecon, S. Wales.—Could you tell me what price I could get for (1) National Brick Company of Laprairie, bonds and common? (2) National Brick Company of Ontario; bonds and common? Would you advise me to sell all or any of these.

There is no market for the securities of the National Brick Company, of Laprairie, at the present time, but this is not necessarily a criterion of their intrinsic worth. The situation is that the brick business is practically dead all over the country. However, in spite of these adverse conditions, the National Brick Company has been able to pay running expenses and will have a surplus of about $60,000. There will be no interest paid on either the bonds or the stock this year.

To dispose of National Brick of Ontario securities at present would mean a sacrifice. The better course would appear to be to hold on in the hope that things in the building line take a turn for the better. The plant of the company is shut down at the present time.

Wayagamack and Spanish River.

W. H. L., Brecon, S. Wales.—Could you kindly advise me as to whether I would be wise selling Wayagamack 6 per cent. bonds and buying Spanish River 6 per cent. bonds instead? The latter are now cheaper, but are they really less safe?

As between these two bond propositions the question for you to decide is price versus security. Wayagamack, even in the lean years of the paper industry, demonstrated its ability to earn its bond interest twice over, while its latest report showed that it is now earning much higher profits. This company's bonds are now selling at 89 and find a ready market, while the bonds of the Spanish River Company are comparatively sluggish at 80. On the other hand, there seems very little doubt that the Spanish River Company, now that it is in good hands, will be able to earn its bond interest as long as conditions remain the same or anything like as good as at present. The question may be raised as to how long the present happy and extremely prosperous situation in the paper industry will continue. Just at present an important factor is the decision of the Minister of Finance as to controlling paper prices in Canada. Wayagamack would appear to be in a better position to withstand adversity than Spanish River. After all, the difference in the price gives about the best indication of the relative margin of safety.

Maisonneuve Bonds.

T. E. K., Denver, Colorado.—I have been seriously considering making a considerable investment in City of Maisonneuve bonds, which have been recommended to me by a local firm of brokers. Will you please let me know your opinion of their 6 per cent. three-year coupon gold treasury bonds as an investment.

As an investment there is probably no risk in buying the City of Maisonneuve bonds, but owing to the very high debt of the municipality these securities are not readily negotiated. The total bonded indebtedness of the city, including the Park Commission's debt, is about eleven and a half millions which is about two hundred and fifty dollars a head. This is considered excessive, and for that reason the bonds are not popular. If there is no occasion to realize on the bonds, there need be little anxiety about the safety of the investment. It will only be a question of time until Maisonneuve becomes a part of the city of Montreal. This action, would of course, involve the assumption of its liabilities by the greater corporation. The bonds about which enquiry is made are due on January 1, 1918, and bear interest at 6 per cent. At the price of 100½ and accrued interest they will net about 5¾ per cent.

The City of Maisonneuve is located within the limits of the City of Montreal, and ranks as the fifth city in Canada in manufacturing industries.

Russian Bonds.

Would like your advice on an investment in Russian Government 5½ per cent. bonds, internal loan of March, 1916. The low price is, of course, due to the abnormal exchange rates prevailing and should Russian exchange return to its former levels at the conclusion of the war a good profit would be realized. Do you consider this likely?

We believe that the Russian Government bonds referred to are a very fair investment proposition with attractive speculative possibilities. The price you mention of $329 for 1,000 rouble bonds, is high in relation to the present situation in regard to Russian exchange. Whereas the rouble is worth 41.45 cents in American gold at par of exchange, the present exchange value in New York is between 28 and 29 cents. Thus if exchange returned it to par the 1,000 roubles would be worth $514.50. The rate of interest of 5½ per cent. means aproximately that return at the present market because it is also adjusted by the exchange. Should there be an improvement in the exchange situation the rate of interest would improve as well as the value of the bond.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the end of the war is not likely to bring a return to pre-war exchange with Russia. Neither is there any assurance that the present rate may not go lower in the meantime. However, the indications are that the end of the conflict, or the release of Russian supplies of agricultural products, would materially help the situation. The rise of the market for these bonds in New York with the German peace talk would seem a strong indication that the end of the war would see an advance in the market for Russian securities. The peace talk advance was not long sustained, however, and prices have recently shown a considerable decline. You would therefore probably be able to buy today much below the price you mention. In fact, a quotation given to us this week was $282 to $283 for a 1,000 rouble bond.

War Bonds and C.P.R.

E. G. B., Ottawa.—Would like your suggestion as to the following: My investment to date is about equally divided between government war bonds and C. P. R. common stock. I have about $1,000 which I thought I might invest inside the next few months. For a hold, of say five years, would you consider C. P. R. preferable from an investor's point of view considering security and return for the five years?

In choosing between a Government bond and a railroad common stock—even such a high class security as Canadian Pacific—you must take into consideration the question of security and return. An important factor in reaching your decision would be whether you are in a position to reduce security for a prospectively higher income. Government war bonds will return you about 5¼ per cent. and C.P.R. at its present price a fraction over 6 per cent. When C. P. R. common declines to a point where it returns better than 6 per cent. on the capital, it is regarded as a strong investment proposition. There is every reason to look confidently to the company's future and to expect that with anything like a return to normal conditions the stock will enjoy a material advance. However, the prevailing conditions are such that no one can, with any confidence, forecast what the future may bring. As between the two propositions we consider that your decision should largely be based upon your own circumstances. If you are in a position to take a slightly higher risk, we believe C.P.R. offers every reasonable security and good prospect for enhanced value. With the war bonds, in addition to the higher security, there is the satisfaction in knowing that you are supporting the national cause in the great European conflict.

Anglo-French Bonds.

Would you kindly explain the conversion privilege in connection with the Anglo-French five year 5 per cent. external loan.

The Anglo-French five per cent. external loan issue dated October 15, 1915, to October 15, 1920, for $500,000,000, was issued in coupon bonds in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations, which may be registered as to principal and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $10,000 and $50,000, with multiples authorized; both classes of bonds are interchangeable. These bonds are convertible at the option of the holder any time not later than April 15, 1920, or at maturity par for par into 15-25 years' joint and several, 4½ per cent. bonds of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic. These bonds in general particulars will be the same as the five-year bonds and mature October 15, 1940. The bonds will be redeemable after 1930 upon three months' notice.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IS FAVORED

British Government Asked to Turn Over Munition Plants to Suitable Industries.

As at no time in her history, Great Britain is to-day studying her industrial possibilities in relation to the future. She is subjecting herself to a self-analysis that is searching and uncompromising, because it is recognized that to maintain her position as the world's greatest nation she must do it by industrial activity, because more than any of the other great powers, she lacks other forms of production. Not only is she unable to export quantities of foodstuffs, but she must ship to other markets manufactured products with which to counterbalance the over-plus of natural and agricultural products which she must import for her own consumption.

One of the important questions which might be asked—what is to be done with the great munitions plants when munitions are no longer required?—has recently been dealt with in a report of a special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. This committee records its conviction that the application of measures for the extension of trade and industry after the war will be mainly a matter of private enterprise, supplemented and not superseded by Government action and recommends: "The utilization for the purposes of private enterprise after the war of factories now engaged in the production of munitions in connection with industries for which they may be suitable."

Other recommendations framed with the purpose of encouragement of industry after the war are as follows:—

"The encouragement of the technical education of younger employes by giving them greater facilities for attending the necessary classes beyond the statutory school age.

"The amendments of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act so far as they may be restrictive of the adoption of new processes, labor-saving appliances, and new inventions.

"The improvement and cheapening of means of transport by railroad and waterways, including canals.

"Increase facilities for obtaining information through Government departments regarding competition in the markets of the world and new openings for the sale of British goods.

"Such further direct representation of manufacture individually and collectively in the dominions, allied and neutral countries as may be in harmony with the legitimate interests of the merchant.

"A more sympathetic attitude on the part of the Government in regard to the promotion and amendment of legislative measures affecting British industry, especially in relation to conditions of labor."

PERSONAL

W. A. BLACK, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was on Tuesday last elected a director of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Mackay.

JOHN JOYCE, a director of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. for many years, died at Boston, on Friday of last week. Mr. Joyce had not taken a very active part in the company's affairs in recent years, and was reported to have disposed of the greater part of his holdings in the company some time ago.

A. L. SMITH, the new president and general manager of the Algoma Eastern Railway, has been with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past quarter of a century. He goes to his new duties from London, Ont., where he has been holding the position of superintendent.

J. S. DENNIS, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., is the new president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He succeeds G. Herrick Duggan, general manager of the Dominion Bridge Co.. Mr. Dennis is a past vice-president and an old member of the society and is one of the best known men in Canada.

ANSON McKIM'S tragic death was a great shock to his friends, whom he numbered by the hundreds throughout Canada Mr. McKim was founder and president of A. McKim & Co., the widely known firm of advertising agents, and was highly esteemed in business and social circles. Mr. McKim took a very keen interest in the work of the Montreal Board of Trade.

GEORGE T. DOUGLAS, who has been manager of the Amherst plant of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., has been appointed assistant to Vice-President Butter, and is now on his way to England and France, where he will look after the company's export business. Mr. Douglas began his business career as an office boy with the Amherst Car Works, and has advanced step by step to his present position.

HON. GEORGE W. BROWN, of Regina, who addressed the Montreal Canadian Club on Monday last, intimated that if the western farmers could get their supplies without taxation and sell their products in a much wider market, while the East paid the taxes, there would be a lot more prosperity in the West, and a lot more contentment. He urged western agricultural production as the most rational method of meeting the needs of the country after the war.

SENATOR W. A. CLARK is one of the world's most romantic mining figures. He controls the United Verde of Jerome, Arizona, which has paid $40,512,000 in dividends since 1887. Senator Clark paid about $1.00 a share for his stock in the early days. Later on, in clinching control he paid as much as $333 1-3 per share. He now owns nearly 297,000 out of the 300,000 shares. His family owns almost all the other shares outstanding.

W. A. BLACK, who was elected a director of the Dominion Textile Co., on Tuesday last, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Mackay, is vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and also managing director of the Kaministiquia Power Co., and is on the boards of various other companies. Almost simultaneously with his election to the Textile board, Mr. Black received word that he had been chosen vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade by acclamation.

LT.-COL. JAMES D. ROSS, who has just been awarded the honor of Companion of St. Michael and St. George, is a prominent citizen and soldier of Montreal. He was born in the metropolis on the St. Lawrence, and early went into business as a chartered accountant with his father the late D. S. Ross. He is a member of the Association of Accountants at Montreal and also a Fellow of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants. He is president of the Ross Realty Company, and is also connected with a large number of other corporations.

DANIEL CONBOY, whose death took place in Toronto on Sunday last was president of the Conboy Carriage Company, and a pioneer in the carriage business in Canada. He was the active head of the organization which bore his name until a few months ago. Mr. Conboy came to America from Ireland in 1850, settling at Philadelphia, where he remained until he founded a carriage business at Vallentyne, Ontario, in 1860. Ten years later he moved to Uxbridge, and in 1883 to Toronto. The Conboy Carriage Company was organized in 1905 when the present factory was erected.

ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M.P. for Montreal, is continuing his crusade for the abolition of capital punishment. His annual resolution dealing with this matter again appears on the order paper at Ottawa. Mr. Bickerdike's earnest and eloquent arguments have brought a large number of people in Canada to his way of thinking. He has also made some notable converts among the members of Parliament. Mr. Bickerdike is prominently identified with the insurance business and is a director of the British America Assurance Company, the Canada Life Assurance Company, and the Western Assurance Company. He is also a director of the Canada Securities Corporation.

THEODORE HETZLER, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, began his career as bank messenger twenty-six years ago in the institution of which he is now president. From his modest start as messenger he worked his way up through all the various departments. Mr. Hetzler is not alone in his position of having risen from the ranks. At the time of his elevation to the presidency there were four members of the Board of Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank, who had begun their careers as messengers. These were, besides the president, the late J. G. Cannon, formerly president of the Fourth National Bank; William H. Porter, former president of the Chemical National Bank, and now of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and B. H. Fancher, first vice-president of the bank.

THOMAS AHEARN, one of Canada's foremost captains of industry, has been elected a director of the Merchants Bank, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Alexander Barnet of Renfrew. Mr. Ahearn is president of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, the Ottawa Gas Co., the Ottawa Electric Co., the Ottawa Car Co., and is a director of the Bell Telephone Company, the Canadian Westinghouse Co., and other companies, which do not loom so largely on the financial horizon. Mr. Ahearn is a man of very methodical habits. His subordinates and associates in the various Ottawa companies with which he is connected can tell almost to the minute when he will arrive to look over their reports. He keeps very closely in touch with his different enterprises.

WARREN CURTIS, manager of the Ontario Paper Mills in the Niagara Peninsula, is a member of the famous paper family, which has for many years been associated with the International Paper Mills of New York. His father had for some years a considerable interest in the International company's affairs, and his brother was purchasing agent for the company's plant at Glen Falls, N.Y.

President Foley, of Foley Reiger Pulp and Paper Co., Thorold, Ont., is credited with being the moving spirit of the rapid growth of this company, which now operates three pulp mills and with indications of further growth. Mr. Foley is essentially a man of the people, having risen from the ranks. His first venture was the smallest of the three mills which he now controls, the later growth being the logical expansion due to his energy and foresight.

CHARLES H. CURRIE, who is mentioned as the new president of the London Street Railway, is a former member of the Forest City, and returns from Akron, Ohio to take charge of the system. He entered the employ of the London Railway as a young man and rose to the position of secretary-treasurer, before going to Cleveland where he took a more responsible position under the Everett-Moore Syndicate, which controls the London system. He later became manager of the Akron Traction, covering 250 miles of city and suburban lines, making a success of this undertaking and thereby becoming recognized as one of the lading traction men of the United States. The Akron system having been disposed of, Mr. Currie retired from the management and now returns to London to take charge of the system for which he formerly worked.

COL. C. W. ROWLEY, manager of Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg, recently made the following interesting comment upon the present situation:—"The situation in Canada may be summed up as follows: Everybody is working longer nad harder than before the war, saving more and spending less. We have done so many seemingly impossible things since the war started that scarcely anything now seems impossible to a resourceful resolute people. Western Canada's farms produced $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 in 1915, and since the United States made the Anglo-French loan of half a billion Canada has raised as much for the war, in connection with her own needs, munitions and assistance to the Allies. When the war broke out Western Canada was a young country going through a subdivision real estate boom and the finances of the world were tightening everywhere, but we stood up, without a moment's hesitation, for the British Empire, for the institutions of democracy and the cause of liberty and humanity."

THE AREA of RHODE ISLAND

THE first mortgage 6% bonds of the largest kraft pulp and paper producer on the continent, are secured by modern plant and virgin timber holdings in Canada equal in extent to the area of the State of Rhode Island.

Since this Company's inception earnings, even in years of business depression, have been approximately double the bond interest.

Earnings for last year were four times and are now running at the rate of six times the bond interest.

At the current market price the bonds can be had to yield over 6½%. We have issued a circular stating why we consider that these bonds will be subject to considerable appreciation in value.

The bonds are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange where they enjoy a broad market.

Complete information on request

GREENSHIELDS & COMPANY
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
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17 St. John Street :: Montreal, Canada

Standard Trusts Company

HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders or the Standard Trusts Company was held at the Head Offices of the Company, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg, on Thursday, the 25th day of January, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

In the absence of the President, Mr. J. T. Gordon, Mr. William Harvey, Vice-President, presided, and after the usual preliminaries, the Secretary, Mr. W. E. Lugsdin, read the report of the Directors and the financial statement, as follows:

Financial Statement for the Year Ended December 31st, 1916

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Capital stock, subscribed and fully paid	$ 750,000.00	
Reserve	455,000.00	
Reserve for Contingencies	25,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	20,487.31	
	$1,250,487.31	
Dividend No. 25, Payable 2nd January, 1917	33,750.00	
		$ 1,284,237.21

CLIENTS' ACCOUNTS.

Guaranteed Investment Certificates	$ 822,692.92	
Trust Estates—balances invested and held for distribution	397,713.41	
		$ 1,220,406.33
Clients' Allocated Investments		2,526,593.24
Estates and Trusts— Clients' and Beneficiaries' Unrealized Capital in Process of Administration		9,663,576.62
		$14,694,813.50

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Loans to Estates and Trusts, secured by Assets under Administration		$ 694,850.00	
Loans on First Mortgages and Foreclosed Securities		332,437.70	
Office Premises—Winnipeg and Saskatoon	$248,774.11		
Less Mortgage on Winnipeg Premises	30,250.00		
		218,524.11	
Cash in Bank		38,425.50	
			$ 1,284,237.31

CLIENTS' ACCOUNTS.

Loans on First and Equitable Mortgages	$ 961,708.84	
Dominion of Canada War Bonds	97,271.50	
Cash in Bank	161,425.99	
		$ 1,220,406.33
Mortgage Loans Allocated and Foreclosed Securities		2,526,593.24
Estates and Trusts— Mortgages and Agreements of Sale in process of Collection	$1,433,393.55	
Unrealized Assets under Administration	8,230,183.07	
		9,663,576.62
		$14,694,813.50

N.B.—The Company is also Trustee for Bond Issues amounting to over $10,000,000.00.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance, 31st December, 1915	$ 4,448.25		
Less Charges applicable thereto (War Tax, etc.)	4,380.15		
		$ 68.10	
Net Profit for the year, after deducting Expenses of Management, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Commissions, etc.		87,919.21	
			$ 87,987.31
Appropriated as follows:—			
Dividends Nos. 24 and 25 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum		$ 67,500.00	
Balance carried forward		20,487.31	
			$ 87,987.31

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

Winnipeg, 17th January, 1917.

To the Shareholders—We beg to report that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Standard Trusts Company at its Head Office and Branches for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All loan balances have been checked with the Mortgage Ledgers, and the securities covering such loans have, as in previous years, been duly inspected and the cash and bank balances verified.

JOHN SCOTT & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

The following Directors were elected: Messrs. J. T. Gordon, William Harvey, B.L.; John A. Girvin, M. Bull, Arthur M. Fraser, John Persse, P. C. McIntyre, G. F. Stephens, Kenneth MacKenzie, F. S. Popham, M.D.; John Stovel, Wm. J. Tupper, K.C.; W. A. Matheson and W. R. Bawlf.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Mr. J. T. Gordon was elected President, and Messrs. William Harvey and John A. Girvin Vice-Presidents, and the following the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with the President, Mr. J. T. Gordon, as Chairman:

Messrs. J. T. Gordon, William Harvey, John A. Girvin, M. Bull, P. C. McIntyre and Dr. Popham.

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Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.
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$4,668 City of Chilliwack, B.C.
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Maturing Nov. 1, 1936. Interest yearly
PRICE TO YIELD 6¼%
Investment Bankers **Brent, Noxon & Co.** *Dominion Bank Building*
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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

Features of the Week

The bond market continues quiet. Added to the lack of movement in the domestic issues, there is to be noted an almost complete cessation of the selling of sterling debentures, which has been a feature of the bond business for some time past. These are now available in only limited quantities owing to the prohibitive measures taken by the British government to retain such securities in Great Britain for the use of the treasury department. Domestic demand is very light and only issues with a good yield are in any favor with investors. There does not seem to be much apprehension felt over possible developments in the United States. If war should be declared it might interfere to a certain extent with the financing plans of the larger cities and the provinces in that market but the Dominion's resources should be sufficient in themselves to meet all immediate demands. Municipal issues are still few in number and of no great size.

REVIEW OF THE BOND MARKET FOR YEAR 1916

Outstanding Features of the Business Are Enumerated.

U. S. PARTICIPATION

Standing of Canadian Securities in Comparison With Other Issues in the American Market.

By E. R. Wood, President Dominion Securities Corporation.

Canada entered the year 1916 under financial conditions totally different from those which applied at the beginning of 1915. The extraordinary crop of the latter year, the expenditure of huge sums in this country as a result of munitions orders, and the vast increase in the trade of the Dominion, completely dissipated the financial atmosphere of apprehension and uncertainty which existed at the close of 1914, and enabled us to start 1916 under the most encouraging auspices from the standpoint of internal prosperity.

From a Canadian standpoint some of the most outstanding financial features of the year, all the more or less effecting our bond markets, were as follows:

1. The enactment in February last of the Act to Levy a Tax on Business Profits.

2. The imposition by the British Government of a super-income tax to accelerate the deposit of securities under the Treasury Mobilization schemes.

3. Government and Municipal economy in capital expenditure, resulting in decreased issues and higher prices for such bonds in Canada.

4. Refunding (partial) of Canadian issues originally made in Great Britain by issues in United States.

5. The successful $100,000,000 Dominion International War Loan in September.

6. Continuance of enormous borrowing by belligerent and neutral countries in United States on increasingly costly terms.

7. The attitude of the United States Federal Reserve Board to the proposed issue of British and French Short Term Treasury Bills in America.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN BOND ISSUES IN 1916.

Security.	Total.	Canada.	U.S.	Gt. Britain
Government	$208,621,933	$ 86,850,000	$121,771,933	....
Municipal	49,893,763	14,095,014	35,798,749	....
Railway	15,920,000	....	15,920,000	....
P.S. Corporation Issues*.	22,950,000	1,990,000	20,960,000	....
Mis. Corporations	19,531,666	3,440,000	11,225,000	$ 4,866,666
Total 1916	$361,917,362	$106,375,014	$205,675,682	$ 4,866,666
	100%	33.56%	64.89%	1.55%
Compar. figures for 1915	$341,892,871	$149,430,977	$143,972,896	$48,488,998
	100%	43.71%	42.11%	14.18%

*Including Canadian Companies operating in other countries.

8. Canada's enormous trade reflected in increased bank clearings, savings deposits and favorable trade balance.

9. Extensive stock market speculation throughout the year, culminating in the December collapse of prices, due to peace rumors.

According to our records Canadian bonds were issued during 1916 to a total of $316,900,000 as against approximately $341,800,000 during the preceding year, the particulars being as follows:

Security	1916	1915
Government	$208,621,933	$214,814,133
Municipal	49,893,763	66,508,073
Railway	15,920,000	37,915,665
Miscellaneous	19,531,666	8,050,000
*Pub. Serv. Corp...	22,950,000	14,605,000
Total	$316,917,362	$341,892,871

*Including Canadian companies operating abroad.

These issues were distributed in the following markets:

	Canada	United States	Great Britain
1916	$106,375	$205,675	$ 4,866
1915	149,430	143,972	48,488

Examination of the foregoing figures reveals the following interesting facts:

Reduced Borrowing

In the first place a reduction of approximately $25,000,000 in our total borrowing is substantial evidence that the advice of our leading bankers and financiers last year regarding economy in capital expenditure at this critical period, was not given in vain. It will be observed that Government, Municipal and Railway issues in 1916 were both substantially below the corresponding amounts for the previous year. On the other hand, Public Service Corporation and Miscellaneous issues in 1916 exceeded the 1915 totals by $8,300,000 and $11,500.000 respectively. Re-financing explains the former to a large extent, and the latter is largely attributable to the impetus given to the business of Industrial concerns by the enormous munitions orders placed in this country. The disbursements of the Imperial Munitions Board alone, during 1916, approximated $320,000,000.

Great Britain, which in the years 1913-14-15 absorbed our bonds to an amount exceeding $511,950,000 (excluding the Dominion Government $100,000,000 credit) an average of $170,650,000 per annum, took in 1916 our securities to the insignificant total of $4,866,666. This was for the purpose of enabling the British Vickers Shipbuilding concern to establish a Canadian branch at Montreal.

Less Buying at Home.

Canadians purchased nearly $43,100,000 les of the year's issues for their own account in 1916 than in 1915, partly because the funds of many wealthy investors were being utilized to a much greater extent in financing their increasing business and partly because of the tempting possibilities in the stock market, to which the rapid and steady rise of many issues (particularly industrials) attracted many millions. It should be noted, however, that in addition to the 1916 issues, Canadians during the past twelve months have bought back parts of previous London issues to an amount we may safely estimate at $24,000,000.

United States investors took Canadian issues of 1916 to an amount exceeding that of 1915 by $61,700,000, an exceedingly satisfactory development of our security business with the Great Republic, and one which augurs well for our financial future there. This figure, it should be remembered, does not take into account redistribution of old Canadian issues in the American market botn by Canada and London which would undoubtedly total at least $16,000,000 during 1916. It is, therefore, reasonable to estimate that United States investors have taken at least $221,675,000 of our bonds during the past twelve months.

United States Prosperity.

The phenomenal amount of funds thus made available there for investment, the attractive returns from Canadian securities and the excellent record which our bonds enjoy, account for their favorable reception in the American market. This result is all the more gratifying to us as Canadians in view of the fact that since the commencement of the European war the United States have repurchased approximately $2,000,000,000 of their own securities from Europe and advanced over $2,300,000,000 to belligerent and neutral countries.

(The conclusion of Mr. Wood's valuable review will appear in next week's issue of the POST).

NUMEROUS BIDS SUBMITTED FOR QUEBEC ISSUE

City of Vancouver Sells Large Block to Seattle Investment House.

SOME SHORT TERM LOANS

Particulars of Several Smaller Transactions Entered Into Recently by Canadian municipalities.

Quite a large number of bond houses, both Canadian and American, submitted offers for the city of Quebec's issue of $780,000, 5 per cent. bonds, which were put up for sale last Friday afternoon. Alternate bids on both a five and ten year basis were invited, and most of the tenderers handed in figures on both terms. The issue was awarded to Wood. Gundy & Co., on the ten-year basis at 99.09. which is about a 5.12 per cent. rate. The following tenders were received:

10-YEAR BASIS	
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.09
R. M. Grant & Co.	98.50
G. A. Stimson & Co.	98.10
Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	98.023
Harris, Forbes & Co.	97.939
Dominion Securities Corporation .	97.81
Hornblower & Weeks	97.785
C. Meredith & Co.	97.13
A. E. Ames & Co.	96.97
Rene T. Leclerc	96.75
C. H. Burgess & Co.	96.21
Municipal Debenture Corporation..	95.27
5-YEAR BASIS	
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.38
R. M. Grant & Co.	99.07
Hornblower & Weeks	98.575
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.53
C. Meredith & Co.	98.47
Aemilius Jarvis & Co.	98.312
Harris, Forbes & Co.	98.173
Equitable Trust Co.	98.079
C. H. Burgess & Co. 0..............	97.61
Nesbitt, Thompson & Co.	97.47
Municipal Debenture Corporation..	97.31
Rene T. Leclerc	97.25

Considerable interest was aroused during the week in a sale of notes by the city of Vancouver. Eastern bond houses were advised early in the week that the city was prepared to consider offers for the purchase of $200,000 one-year notes; $200,000 two-year notes, and $1,300,000 three-year notes at 5½ per cent. or 6 per cent., issued against arrears of taxes. Very little time was given for the submission of tenders and in the meantime a despatch was received stating that the city had sold $3,000,000, presumably of 5½ per cent. notes, to the Lumbermen's Trust Company of Seattle, at 98.51.

Short Term Money.

Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, in conjunction with S. N. Bond & Co., New York, have been successful in arranging three short-term loans this week for Canadian cities. They provided the city of Ottawa with a loan of $300,000 for six months; the city of London with $200,000 for seven months, and the city of Hamilton with $750,000 for eight months. In each case very favorable terms are understood to have been arranged.

Did Not Sell.

The county of Haldimand did not succeed in placing its patriotic issue of $12,000, 5 per cent., thirty-instalment bonds. It appears that the bonds did not carry coupons and in consequence none of the bond houses tendering were willing to accept them. The county has been advised to put out coupon bonds and call for tenders again.

The town of Campbellton, N.B., placed its issue of $35,000, 5 per cent., 30-year water and light bonds with J. M. Robinson & Son, St. John and Halifax, at 98.05.

Brantford Separate Schools disposed of their issue of $21,000, 5½ per cent., 25-instalment bonds to the Pension Fund of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 100.80.

The Chatham Sale.

R. C. Matthews & Co. were the successful tenderers for the city of Chatham's issue of $15,335.75, 5½ per cent. instalment bonds, due 1927 to 1936. They offered $15,493 for the lot, which is equivalent to 101.02. The list of tenders received was as follows:—

R. C. Matthews & Co.	$15,493.00
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	15,459.82
Brent, Noxon & Co.	15,453.00
Imperial Bank	15,440.00
G. A. Stimson & Co.	15,416.06
Wood, Gundy & Co.	15,357.00
C. H. Burgess & Co.	15,351.00
Geo. Carruthers & Son	15,346.00
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	15,191.00

C. H. Burgess & Co. reports the purchase this week of two small lots of debentures—Shallow Lake, $4,000, 5½ per cent., 10-instalment, and Alexandria, $1,150, 6 per cent., 20-instalments. The former are issued as a bonus to an industry and the latter on account of local improvements.

R.C.Matthews&Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation
BONDS
R. A. Daly & Co.
Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.
Toronto

CHURCH SOLD BONDS.

Presbyterian Church in Sudbury Funds Its Debt in This Way.

The spreading of the church debt over a long period, by the successful sale during the year of $22,800 of twenty-year debentures, to be repaid $1,849 a year, was the outstanding feature of the 29th annual congregational meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sudbury, held recently. Incidentally, it is believed that St. Andrew's is the first church in the province to adopt this method of liquidating its church debt. The bonds were nearly all taken up locally, by members of the congregation, and bear interest of five per cent. The annual payment of $1,849 a year is one that the congregation looks forward to with every confidence of being accomplished and at the end of twenty years having their church property free and clear of all encumbrances.

THE BRITISH NOTES.

Over-subscription Indicated by the Allotment Made on Wednesday.

The subscription books of the new British loan in the United States, to which fuller reference was made in last week's issue, were closed on Monday. So successful was the flotation that only a partial allotment of subscriptions could be made. The basis of allotment was made known on Wednesday. Subscribers to notes of a value from $1,000 to $100,000, receive their subscriptions in full. Those subscribing for $101,000 up to $250,000, receive 60 per cent. of their subscriptions with a minimum of $100,000. All above $250,000 get 50 per cent. with a minimum of $150,000. Payment of the notes is to be made by February 5.

Indications are that there will be a good attendance at Monday's meeting of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association in Montreal. This will be the first annual meeting of the association and considerable interest is being shown in its proceedings. It is anticipated that the members will consult together on the question of the next war loan and will decide on some common line of action in connection with its flotation. There were certain difficulties encountered with the last loan and these will be removed as far as possible with the new loan. Business sessions are scheduled to take place both morning and afternoon, and in the evening there will be a banquet at the Ritz-Carlton, at which the Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, will be the principal speaker.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding 5½% to 6%

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Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto
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Rutherford Williamson & Co., 86 Adelaide Street, East.

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MONTREAL
W. J. Francis & Co. - 232 St. James St.

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Second Vice-Pres.—G. W. Monk.
Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey.
Superintendent of Branches and Secretary—George H. Smith.

Paid-Up Capital	$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund (earned)	5,000,000.00
Investments	32,264,782.81

DEPOSITS RECEIVED DEBENTURES ISSUED

Associated with the above Corporation, and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

5% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve	685,902.02
Assets	7,426,971.18

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accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment —good interest return, absolute promptness of payment and security of principal.

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FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

FINANCES OF PRINCE RUPERT IN GOOD SHAPE

City's Debt is Now Established on a Permanent Basis.

CONVERSION SAVED MONEY

Reserve Fund Devised As a Protective Measure to Ensure Prompt Payments of Interest and Principal.

An exhaustive report on the financial transactions of the city of Prince Rupert for the year 1916 has been prepared by the treasurer, E. D. Johnson. It indicates that the city is fast recovering from the difficulties under which it was laboring a few years ago. Mr. Johnson summarizes the year's achievements as follows:—

1. Total indebtedness reduced $716,213.63.
2. Entire debt permanently sold.
3. Sinking funds all intact.
4. Instalments for interest and principal due April 1, 1917, on serial bonds collected and on deposit in bank.
5. Tax rate the lowest in Western Canada.
6. Assessment reduced $1,013,029.98 during the year.
7. Liabilities all provided for with a cash surplus of $6,500.
8. Taxation reduced 55 per cent. since 1913, and expenditure in 1916 approximately $64,300 less than in 1915.
9. Utilities bringing in a gross revenue of approximately $97,000 per annum.
10. Cash reserve fund established for both public utilities and debt purposes.

Debt Reduction.

On April 6, 1916, the Legislature of British Columbia passed the necessary legislation to enable Prince Rupert to convert its debt from the sinking fund to the serial bond plan. On April 12, the city sold its new serial bond issue to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., securing funds wherewith to pay monies owing to the bank and to retire its treasury certificates due in London on June 1, 1916.

Permanent Financing.

"The total of our indebtedness covered by temporary finance was $1,620,237.73," states Mr. Johnson. "Of this amount $1,616,000 was sold to Spitzer, Rorick & Co.—$816,000 in debentures, and $800,000, 3-year treasury notes, against which were issued a like amount of debentures, which were placed as security for the treasury notes with the Bank of Montreal, New York. The treasury notes are to be surrendered at any interest bearing date for a like amount of deposited debentures. Therefore, while the contract with Spitzer, Rorick & Co., dated April 12, provides for one-half permanent and one-half temporary flotation, they nevertheless gave a guarantee to permanently float the whole issue, and they are fast doing so. Since November 1, the first interest bearing date of these notes, they have surrendered to the Bank of Montreal $313,000, and have taken up a like amount of the debentures, leaving only $487,000 of the $800,000 to sell, but, so far as the city is concerned, Spitzer, Rorick & Co. assume all responsibility without further loss to the city.

"The balance of the issue, $4,237.73, is taken up by the city at par, out of surplus funds.

Net Loss on Sale.

"The gross total loss on sale of these bonds was $202,000, but against this loss we have to place the following items:—

Profit made on Sterling Exchange	$20,409.00
Profit made on Prince Rupert Exchange	852.85
Interest saving by dating treasury certificates May 1st, instead of April 1st, the dating of debenture issue—½ of 1%	4,000.00
Interest on $60,000, to December 31st, on $60,000, extra price paid for certificates pending sale of debentures	1,200.00
Total saving	$26,461.85

"This amount represents actual cash received, in addition to the sale price of the total debenture issue. Therefore, reducing our total loss of $202,000 to a net loss of $175,538.15, the price realized for the whole issue is 89.138. This means that our money cost us 7.015 per cent. It does not, however, mean that the sale has increased our taxation, for, as a matter of fact, it does not increase the annual levies one cent more than those shown in the Private Bill before the sale. This satisfactory result is brought about by the provision made in the conversion scheme of applying accumulated sinking funds on hand as part liquidation of loss on sale, which, with the unexpended amounts authorized by the different by-laws, enables us to discharge all liabilities outstanding, at the same time absorbing the loss for the face value of by-laws authorizing our total indebtedness.

"The total expenses in connection with sale, bill printing, and traveling, were $4,833.30.

"Arrangements have been made to take care of the annual payments required to liquidate this debt, which for the first ten years will be $125,488.81 per annum, the chief of which is the bond payment reserve, which has been adopted by the Council for submission to the ratepayers. The result in practice has been so amply illustrated this year, and its importance becomes so obvious that it needs no further comment."

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

Feb. 5, Souris, Man.—$15,000 6 per cent., 20-instalment bonds, dated December 31, 1916. J. W. Breakley, secretary-treasurer, Souris, Man. (Further particulars in announcement, page 12.)

Feb. 6, Local Government Board, Regina.—Holbeck, S.D., $1,800; Malden, S.D., $1,200; Wolf Willow, S.D., $1,500; Shamrock, S.D., $1,000; Luton, R.T. Co., $750. All are 7 per cent. 10-instalment, except Luton, which is 7 per cent. 15-instalment.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Verdun.—The council at its meeting last week passed a by-law giving the necessary authority to issue debentures to the amount of $250,000, the bonds to be for ten years at 5½ per cent. interest.

Walkerville.—A by-law was passed on January 26, enabling the town to raise by the sale of 5½% debentures, maturing in 1922, the sum of $10,000 per annum, for the payment of insurance on Walkerville soldiers.

Kingston.—A by-law was passed on Jan. 29 to provide for the raising by way of a loan of the sum of $60,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

Hamilton.—City Council passed a by-law on January 30 authorizing the issue of debentures for $50,000 to aid the Hamilton Health Association.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

Chatham.—Ratepayers will vote on February 20 on a by-law to authorize the granting of aid by way of bonus to Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Limited, for the promotion of a factory in the city, and to provide for the issue of debentures to the amount of $5,500.

Orillia.—Ratepayers will vote on February 12 on a by-law authorizing the issue of $18,000 3% 20-year debentures, to provide money for the completion and furnishing of the new municipal building.

Feb. 6, Wellwood Con., S.D., Man.—$16,000 to pay for the erecting of a school house and furnishing the same.

Feb. 5, Brigden, Ont.—$4,000 for the construction and equipment of a plant for the reduction and distribution of hydro-electric power.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the local Government Board from January 22nd to January 27th:

School Districts.—London, $1,700.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Riverhurst, $12,000.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from January 22nd to 27th:

School Districts.—Sunny Brook, $1,200, H. O'Hara & Co.; Macoun, $1,500, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Whitewood, $2,000, Nay & James; Beethoven, $1,700, W. L. McKinnon & Co.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Coleville, $12,000, Wood, Gundy & Co.; Forest Bank, $6,000, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Goldeye, $7,000, H. O'Hara & Co.; South Radisson, $4,000, Wm. Cuthill; Round Plains, $17,000, J. A. Thompson; North Redvers, $2,000, worth, $1,200, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Clair, $3,200, Nay & James.

BOND SALES.

$3,375 Asbestos at 72½ to 70; $1,500 Bell Telephone at 99; $500 Canada Bread at 93½; $500 Can. Locomotive at 95; $7,000 Dominion Coal at 93; $3,000 Dominion Iron at 87; $1,000 Dominion Textile at 98; $1,400 Montreal Trams. debs. at 76 to 75; $100 Quebec Railway at 70; $5,000 Rio Janeiro at 86 to 85⅞; $1,000 Sao Paulo at 84; $1,000 Steel of Canada at 97; $94,100 War Loan at 98¾; $115,300 New War Loan at 98¾ to 98¾ to 97¾; $115,300 New War Loan at 98¾ to 97½; $7,500 Wayagamack at 89 to 88.

LEGISLATURE IS ASKED FOR MORE POWERS

City of Toronto Has Further Requests to Make for Authority.

SINKING FUND ADJUSTMENTS

Pension System for Civic Employees to be Established and Large sums of Money Borrowed for Local Improvements.

Reference was made two weeks ago to the programme of legislation which the city of Toronto would ask from the Provincial Legislature at its approaching session. Several further items have since been added to the list of matters on which the Legislature is asked to pass favorably. These have to do with further borrowing, with the sinking fund and with a pension system for civic officials and employees.

The following powers are asked with respect to the administration of the sinking fund:—

(a) To apply any surplus which may arise in the general administration of the City's Sinking Fund, as a whole, after full and adequate provision has been made for the individual sinking fund of all debenture debts, as requried by by-laws constituting them, towards the creation, addition to, and maintenance of sinking funds for the purpose of providing for the payment in full as they mature of those debenture debts of the Corporation which do not now provide for sinking funds, or which only provide for partial sinking funds.

(b) To use temporarily, while awaiting permanent investment for the purposes of the City, moneys in the sinking fund, provided that said fund shall be duly credited with interest for the time such money is so used.

(c) Instead of investing separately the annual sinking fund levy, in respect of any particular debenture debt, or the interest arising from the investments in the sinking fund applicable to any such debt, to invest from time to itme the whole or any part of the sinking fund moneys which may be on hand in such amounts as may be deemed desirable, provided that a return shall be made by the city as at the 31st December in each year, showing the exact amount that should be accumulated as a sinking fund for each individual debt, in accordance with the terms of the by-law constituting such debt, and the aggregate of the securities held applicable to the sinking fund as a whole.

(d) To transfer to the sinking fund, from time to time, the unrequired balance of any loan which may have been secured through the issue of debentures, also any other moneys which may from time to time be received by the Corporation in the realization of real estate or other permanent assets.

The borrowing is all under local improvement by-laws. The validation of five by-laws is asked for these, covering the following requirements:

(1) 7610—for $3,321.59—for the construction of certain concrete sidewalks.

(2) 7653—for $30,986.27—local improvements, pavements, and sidewalks.

(3) 7654—for $151,915.47—local improvements, pavements, grading and lane opening.

(4) 7655—for $1,449.82—local improvements, walks and street extensions.

(5) 7656—for $4,888,140.87—consolidating certain local improvement by-laws for pavements, walks, extensions, and widening of streets.

The pension system proposed is described in general terms. Funds will be obtained by deductions from the salaries of officials and employees and by grants from the corporation, or partly by such deductions or grants or otherwise as may be determined by the City Council.

Peter R. Jack, who was representing Aemilius Jarvis & Co. in New York for several months past, has been appointed New York manager for George S. Fox & Sons, one of the oldest Philadelphia banking houses. The firm was established in 1857. They are members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges. In future they propose to deal actively in Canadian securities and to purchase whole issues of Canadian bonds.

It is taken for granted in Hamilton that the 1917 tax rate will have to be raised to meet last year's overdraft and to provide for increasing war time expenditures. A rate of 24½ mills is spoken of as likely, as against 23 mills last year.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date.	Place, Purpose and Purchaser.	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
Jan. 22—						
	Cambellton, N.B., water, Robinson	5%	30-yr.	$ 35,000	98.05	5.13%
	Brantford Sep. Schools, Bk. of Com.	5½%	25-ins.	21,000	100.80	5.32%
Jan. 26—						
	Quebec, Wood, Gundy & Co.	5%	10-yr.	780,000	99.09	5.12%
Jan. 27—						
	Saskatchewan Schools, various	7%	10-ins.	6,400	....	.....
	Saskatchewan Phones, various	7%	15-ins.	52,400	....	.....
	Chatham, R. C. Matthews & Co.	5½%	.....	15,335	101.02	.....
Jan. 30—						
	Shallow Lake, bonus, Burgess	5½%	10-ins.	4,000	....	.....
	Alexandria, local imps., Burgess	6%	20-ins.	1,150	....	.....
	Vancouver, Lumberman's Trust Co.	5½%	.....	3,000,000	98.51	.....
	Total			$3,915,285		

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	12,900,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,300,000
Total Assets	270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
360 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-three Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

BRITISH WEST INDIES
ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.
BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

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BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
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Montreal Trust Company
Appointments as Executor and Trustee are Solicited

Testators may deposit their Wills with this Company for safe-keeping free of charge.

Moderate fees are charged for the safe custody of securities and the collection of interest and dividends in respect thereof.

The Company will act as Agent and Attorney for Private Executors who desire to be relieved of the details connected with the Estates they are administering.

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EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.
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A. Baumgarten — Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. — Hon. R. Mackay
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H. R. Drummond — A. E. Holt, Manager. — Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
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(President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)
W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director

Authorized Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000.00
Reserve	455,000.00
Total Assets	15,250,000.00

Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.
Insure your Estate against mismanagement and loss by making your Will appointing this Company your Executor and Trustee. Will forms supplied free. All business of a trust nature transacted.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

to Estates being administered by it.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED	$1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE	860,225.00

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SERVICE FOR WOMEN

IN the management of property and the investment of money, women often find themselves handicapped by inexperience. Mistrusting their own judgment, they appeal to friends for financial guidance. Such a course is not safe nor businesslike.

Insure your property against mismanagement and relieve yourself of worry by enlisting the services of this company. You will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, both large and small.

Our officers will be glad to explain—by letter or interview—about the making of your will or any matters regarding a trust or banking business.

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The Total Insurance in Force increased during the past year more than 14½%. This represents Substantial Progress of which any Company might well be proud.

Let us send you some fresh insurance facts
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts 36

AN ESTATE FREE OF DEBT

Many investors purchase real estate by means of instalments, payable monthly or yearly, thus making ownership possible in time.

In the event of death before the payments are completed, however, the estate is bequeathed, encumbered with debt, and the heirs may not be able to continue the payments.

And it might easily result that the whole of the investment would be lost to the beneficiaries.

Life insurance also constitutes an estate payable by instalments, but death ends the obligation to make payments, and the estate is handed down intact.

Every man who has dependent relatives or friends should have a substantial portion of his investments in the form of life insurance, since the payment of the first premium creates for them an estate free of debt.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO ONTARIO

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

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CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82
A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada.
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

Prosperous and Progressive

Up-to-date business methods, backed by an unbroken record of fair-dealing with its policyholders, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada a phenomenal growth.

More than 166,000 of its policies are now in force for assurances, totalling over $265,000,000—much the largest amount carried by any Canadian life company.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

THE
Independent Order of Foresters

Furnishes A Complete System of Insurance

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your Family and cannot be bought, sold or pledged.

Benefits are payable to the Beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies issued from $500 to $5,000. For further information and literature, apply to

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ASSETS $784,426.31
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS $404,046.07
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F. D. WILLIAMS, Managing Director
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This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp [illegible]ply.

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

CONFEDERATION LIFE HAS SATISFACTORY YEAR

Insurances at Risk Show Gain of Over Three Millions for the Year.

THE TREND OF INVESTMENTS

Death Claims Due to the War Did Not Form a Very Large Portion of the Claims Accruing During the Year.

Owing to the recent tragic death of Col. W. C. Macdonald, managing director of the company, this year's annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association, held on Tuesday last, was tinged with a note of sadness. The chair was taken by the president, J. K. Macdonald, who gave evidence all through the meeting of being greatly overcome by the sudden loss of the man on whom he had come to rely for so much. Frequent references were made to the late managing director and a resolution of condolence to the widow and family, expressing the highest appreciation of Col. Macdonald's services, and extolling his worth as a soldier and a man, was presented by W. D. Matthews and Sir Edmund Osler and carried by a standing vote.

The place on the Board of Directors of the association, vacated by the death of Colonel Macdonald, was filled by the election of John Firstbrook, president of Firstbrook Bros., Limited, one of Toronto's leading manufacturers.

The Year's Gains.

Further proof of the satisfactory character of the Canadian life insurance business during the past year is afforded by the report of the Confederation Life Association. New policies were issued to the value of $11,174,293, comparing with $10,747,279 in 1915. Total insurances at risk at the end of the year were $75,502,476, constituting a gain of $3,158,750 for the year. Total receipts increased from $3,598,048 in 1915 to $4,022,250 in 1916. Net invested assets grew from $19,357,424 to $20,385,085.

Investments.

As with other companies so with the Confederation Life, there has been a marked swinging away in the matter of investments, from mortgage loans on real estate to Government and municipal bonds and debentures. "The check in immigration and changes of a transient nature in economic conditions, which have arisen, particularly in Western Canada, since the outbreak of war, and in a measure as a consequence of it have been accompanied by a falling off in the demand for loans on farm properties," states the report.

While a sum of approximately half a million dollars has been placed in mortgages during the year, over double that amount has gone into bonds and debentures. Concurrently, $850,449 of principal money has been repaid by mortgagors, leaving the total sum out at mortgage less by $326,076 than a year ago. On the other hand, the million dollars placed in bonds and debentures represents a capital gain of almost the entire sum invested in these securities.

There has been a slight increase in the total sum loaned on policies. During the year policy-holders repaid loans to the extent of $510,953, but borrowed $704,925, bringing the total up from just under three million dollars to just over that amount.

Payments to Policy-holders.

The amount of claims arising by death was $912,743, of which sum $187,285, or approximately 20 per cent., represented war claims. Of the $187,285, $152,695 was under Canadian policies and the balance under policies issued to citizens of other countries. The total of war claims of the Confederation Life since the outbreak of war now amounts to $303,097.

Death claims paid during the year were $850,414, in addition to which the company shows as a liability the sum of $251,517, which represents death claims advised, but not paid, including all claims reported to the end of the year and a reserve held for unreported claims. This liability at the end of 1915 was shown as $189,737, including $15,000 for death losses not yet reported. Death claims paid in 1915 amounted to $640,561. The year, therefore, indicates a heavier drain on the company in this item.

All other payments to policy-holders and beneficiaries totalled $1,266,773, which is slightly less than in 1915, when $1,421,558 went to these parties. The decreases appear in the items, endowments, surrendered policies and profits. The endowment payments are less by about $100,000, the surrendered policies by about $55,000, while cash dividends paid to policy-holders, which amounted to $263,149 in 1915, were off to $254,857.

The Surplus.

The cash surplus above all liabilities is placed at $2,473,048, which includes $269,806, the sum placed during 1915 to the credit of a special investment reserve fund. To the credit of the policy-holders' account is placed $2,133,681, which compares with a similar item of $2,067,666 in 1915, and to the credit of the shareholders' account the sum of $69,560, which compares with $52,689. A note in the balance sheet states that the total appraised or market value of the real estate, bonds and stocks exceeds the ledger value by $96,647. Last year the excess was estimated at $72,604. No credit for this amount is taken in the surplus.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Assets of the Society Show Healthy Growth During Past Year.

The financial statement of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society presented at the annual meeting last Saturday showed satisfactory results for the year. Assets now stand at $94,947, an increase of about $14,000 over 1915. Death claims paid during the year amounted to $34,753, which compares with $37,000 in 1915. There was invested in Dominion war loan bonds the sum of $23,000. The company has been doing business since January 1, 1916, on an actuarial basis and is maintaining an adequate reserve to meet all contingencies.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE.

Strong Statement Presented At Annual Meeting on Thursday.

Substantial growth in every respect was indicated in the annual statement presented on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. The insurance issued and revived amounted to the large sum of $13,629,213, making the total insurance in force $89,118,359, a net increase of $5,372,187. The premium income showed an increase of $141,360, and amounted to $3,373,598, while the income from investments was $1,286,043, an increase of $130,517, making the total income $4,659,641, an increase of $271,877. The payments to policyholders amounted to $1,782,380, in addition to which there was set aside a further sum of $2,007,105 for reserves and dividends to policyholders. The mortality experienced was very favorable, being 30 per cent. less than the amount provided for. The assets of the company were valued on the stringent basis laid down by the Dominion Insurance Department, and amount to $22,694,435, an increase of $1,949,757, while the policy reserves are now $18,659,352.

The vacancy on the board created by the death of the late S. G. Beatty was filled by the election of the general manager, J. O. McKechnie. G. P. Scholfield, general manager of the Standard Bank, succeeded Mr. Beatty as second vice-president.

A more detailed analysis of the annual statement has been held over for publication next week.

WINNIPEG.

Northern Life Acquires Property on Main Street for Office Building.

Property on the west side of Main Street, between Portage and Graham Avenues, has been purchased by the Northern Life Assurance Company, on which the company will erect an office building for the accommodation of their Western business. T. H. Purdom, K.C., of London, president of the Northern Life, arranged personally for the purchase. The vendors were J. & R. Johnston, real estate dealers.

The annual meeting of the Crown Life is scheduled for Monday; that of the Great-West Life for Tuesday: that of the Sovereign Life for Wednesday, and that of the Dominion Life for Friday of next week.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED BY THE MONARCH LIFE

Company Reports Steady Progress During the Past Year.

DEATH CLAIMS WERE HEAVY

Considerable Sum Appropriated to Cover All Possible Claims Not Settled at End of Year.

At the annual meeting of the Monarch Life Assurance Company in Winnipeg, last week, W. R. Bawlf, president of the Bawlf Grain Company, and Frank W. Adams, vice-president and general manager of Adams Bros., saddlery manufacturers, were added to the Board of Directors, the latter being made second vice-president of the company.

W. A. Metheson, vice-president, in the absence of James T. Gordon, the president, presided. The reports presented showed that the company had enjoyed excellent business during 1916. New policies issued and old policies revived, increased and changed, amounted to $2,718,931, comparing with $2,102,670 in 1915. Insurance in force grew from $7,747,835 to $9,007,464. Assets were enlarged from $718,800 to $819,774.

In 1915 the company received in premiums $170,610, and in interest on its investments, $34,517. In 1916 these items had both been increased, the former to $205,363, and the latter to $43,384.

Death claims have been heavy, amounting to $28,327. Of this sum $14,107, or approximately 50 per cent., have arisen from the war. It is not stated in the summary report how many of these claims have been paid during the year, but presumably a good proportion have been met. The sum of $20,000 has been placed under liabilities to meet claims for which proofs of death had not been received up to the end of the year and also to cover possible claims caused by war and not yet reported to the company. Even at this, it is stated that the ratio of assets to liabilities not including capital, is as four to three, which indicates that the company is in a strong position.

MUTUAL LIFE.

Writes More New Business Than in Any Former Year of Its History.

The year 1916 was one of marked progress in all departments of the business of the Mutual Life of Canada. The business in force at the end of the year totalled $108,645,581 the assets $29,361,963 and the surplus over all liabilities, $4,595,151 New business written exceeded by $1,618,390 that of any former year The net increase in the amount of business in force over that of the previous year was $8,553,551, a remarkably good showing. The amount of actual profit after all the operations of the year have been concluded was $1,158,931.

The company's annual meeting was held on Thursday of this week, too late to enable the POST to prepare a more detailed analysis of the statement presented. This will be published next week.

The Excelsior Life will hold its annual meeting on February 20, when it is understood that some changes will be made in the organization.

Walkerville has passed a by-law providing for the insurance of soldiers from that town. The by-law gives the town power to raise up to $10,000 a year to pay policies of $1,000 for married men and $500 for single men.

Lloyds, London, underwriters, had $365,000 on the use and occupancy of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co.'s plant at Kingsland, N.J., the policy to pay one-seventy-fifth of the total amount for each day the plant cannot be used. The rate paid was three per cent. Altogether Lloyds were interested to the extent of between $500,000 and $600,000 in the disaster.

The Sun Life Company figure on occupying their new building in Dominion Square some time in June. Work on the interior fittings of the new building is going steadily ahead.

Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - $ 4,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - $63,000,000.00
W. R. BROCK, President. W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

IF A BANK

of undoubted stability offered to set aside One Thousand Dollars for the benefit of your Estate—the only condition being that you pay the interest on that amount at three per cent. during your life—would you consider the proposal?

Undoubtedly. Then apply for Life Insurance—for a Life Policy is issued on precisely these conditions—with the additional advantage that the interest is not necessarily payable for life, but may be limited to a period of years.

The Great-West policies comprise all that can be desired in profitable Life Insurance. Write for information.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "G."
Head Office - Winnipeg

In requesting information ask for a 1917 Desk Calendar.

British America Assurance Co.
(Fire, Hail, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager; Robert Bickerdike, M.P.; John Aird, Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.) H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Lt.-Col. Frederic Nicholls, Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, E. R. Wood.
Assets, Over - - - $ 2,500,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization Over - - $39,000,000.00

The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
CAPITAL:—
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED £6,000,000
Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,960,000 Together £3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,960,000
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. (Chairman).
Arthur P. Blake, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Hugh D. Flower, Esq.
Charles A. Galton, Esq.
S. R. Livingston-Learmonth, Esq.
William R. Mewburn, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. Mills, M.P.
Robert C. Nesbitt, Esq.
Frederick G. Parbury, Esq.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 39 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Manager, Adam Tait. Secretary, A. K. Wright.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.
Glasgow Office, Exchange Square.
A. Dennistoun, Agent.
167 Branches throughout Scotland

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Bills, Cheques and other documents collected. Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued—available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

BIG SASKATOON REALTY CO. GOES TO A RECEIVER

Holds Important Business and Residential Properties in Western City.

BOND ISSUE OF HALF MILLION

With Careful and Conservative Management Assets Should Much More Than Meet Liabilities.

The City of Saskatoon Real Estate Drinkle Corporation, which was formed by J. C. Drinkle, of Saskatoon, when the Western real estate boom was at its height, has passed into the hands of a receiver. The corporation includes in its possession all the Drinkle properties in Saskatoon. There are three business blocks: one on 2nd Avenue, at the south-west corner of 20th Street; one on 3rd Avenue, at the south-east corner of 22nd Street, and a third on the west side of 3rd Avenue, between 21st and 22nd Streets, which is in an incomplete condition. In addition, there is a large holding of real estate on Avenue A and 30th Street, comprising between two and three hundred acres, and including the Drinkle residence, one of the finest homes in Saskatoon.

J. C. Drinkle, who was the organizer of the corporation, was an old-timer in Saskatoon. In his case, as in that of some other men in Saskatoon, it was the last investment that led to difficulty. The big unfinished building on 3rd Avenue may come into use later on, but it was a piece of enterprise that cost Mr. Drinkle dearly.

When formed the corporation issued and sold in London a bond issue of $500,000. The liability exists as a first mortgage against the property. The total capitalization was $1,500,000, which under conditions prevailing in 1912, represented a fair value for the estate. Even allowing for heavy depreciation, there should be sufficient value left to provide ample security for the bondholders' investment.

The receiver, G. A. Martin, of Martin & Hargreaves, was appointed by Judge McKay, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, following an application made on behalf of the bondholders. No announcement has been made by the receiver as to policy in administration, but it may be assumed that a policy of conserving the interests of the investors will be followed. Should the receiver be able to realize on the estate to the satisfaction of the bondholders, the residue of the estate will revert to the holders of the common stock, of which J. C. Drinkle himself holds the major portion.

FARM SALES.

Norfolk County Farms Bring Good Prices at Recent Sales.

A despatch from Simcoe, Ont., tells of the recent sale of two farms in Norfolk County. James McNamara, of Windham Township, disposed of his farm to Lorne Forest, of Simcoe, for $16,500. It is well improved, in good condition, and about five miles from the town. The Ira Woodward farm, in the north of the same township, was sold at auction to W. P. Price, of Simcoe, at $10,000 by the executor of the estate.

BELLEVILLE.

Report of the City Engineer on Building Permits for 1916.

According to Belleville's city engineer, there were issued during 1916 45 building permits, of a value of 115,225, of which $44,525 represented dwellings and $70,700 factories. In 1915, 39 permits were issued, the total value of which was $75,950, and of which $42,525 was for dwellings and $33,425 for factories. As the 1914 total was $86,877, it appears that building in 1916 was the best in three years. In 1913, 75 permits of a value of $190,965 were issued.

LAND SECURITIES.

Market Value of Stocks of Canadian Land Companies Increases.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, in commenting recently on the movement in Canadian land securities in the Old Country market, states that there has been a decided improvement in the market value of these stocks. This it attributes to the good results shown by the Hudson's Bay Company, the land sales of which have during the past nine months been quite satisfactory. It is reported, says the *Scotsman*, that people who had contemplated realization of large blocks are now, on expert advice, holding back for higher prices. This, it adds, is good news not only for holders of Canadian land securities, but for Canada generally.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Judge Rules That Overdue Payments Do Not Annul Contract.

A judgment of considerable interest to real estate men and those who own real estate, was given by Mr. Justice Maclennan in the Superior Court, Montreal, last week, when in the case of Moses Caplan versus the Montreal City and District Realty Company he held that overdue payments did not annul the contract.

Although the contract stipulated that the payments were to be made monthly, Caplan was frequently behind with his money; the company accepted it until last June, when he tendered them $18. As part of this sum was overdue, they refused it, and even though Caplan offered to pay the whole of the outstanding balance, they refused to give him a title to the property and the action resulted.

The Court ruled that Caplan should be given possession of the land on payment of the balance due.

HAMILTON.

Real Estate Men Believe That Rents Must be Increased.

According to the opinions expressed by Hamilton real estate men this week, it is absolutely imperative that rents be raised in the city if propert owners are to receive any return for the money they have invested in houses and other buildings. The dealers in property say that according to the present values at which people hold real estate the present rents are not sufficient to pay interest on the money invested and the carrying charges, since the taxes and water rates alone represent over two per cent. of the total investment. As conditions are at present they would get better returns with their money invested in mortgages at six per cent.

Another big factor in the situation is that the demand for rented houses far exceeds the supply. The population of the city is steadily increasing, but there are practically no houses being built for renting purposes, and only a very few are being built to sell.

At present the rents are not as high as they were in 1913. A house that brought in $25 per month at that time now rents for only from $15 to $20. The real estate people claim that rents have a habit of dropping like a parachute, but crawl back up like a snail.

However, it is not the intention of the property owners or their agents to jump rents up at one fell swoop. The advance will be gradual, but none the less sure; in fact, several have been raising rents by degrees during the last two months.

CHATHAM.

New Pickling Industry to be Established by Chicago Firm.

Ratepayers of the city of Chatham will vote on February 20 on a by-law providing for the purchase of a site in the west end of the city for the use of Libby, McNeill & Libby, the Chicago packing company, who propose to erect a pickling factory on the property. The purchase price of the lot, which contains eleven acres, is $5,500. It is understood that arrangements are now being made by the company to start the erection of the factory immediately upon the passing of the by-law. The building will be thoroughly modern in design and capable of enlargement as desired. The initial expenditure will be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The Property Committee of the Toronto City Council has adopted a new scale of charges for building permits, which will bring in a revenue of about $52,000 instead of $38,000, as under the old schedule. The new scale is: $500 buildings, $1; up to $50,000, $1 for each $1,000; up to $100,000, $50 for first $50,000, and 75 cents for every additional $1,000; over $100,000, fee for $100,000 and 5 cents for every additional $1,000; reinforced concrete, 25 cents additional per $1,000.

ATTEMPT TO FORECLOSE ON BIG PROPERTY

Investment Corporation of Canada Makes the Application.

MILLS AND LAND AT DOUGLAS

Judge Refuses to Grant the Application, but Gives Leave to Appeal Again at the Time of Redemption.

A fight for property worth nearly a million dollars before the war, and valued now at more than half a million, was waged in a Winnipeg court this week.

The property is the mills and land at Point Douglas held by the Sprague Lumber Company.

B. C. Parker, for the Investment Corporation of Canada, Ltd., made an application to proceed with foreclosure and sale of the property on a mortgage for $162,000. The facts showed that there was an additional mortgage for $72,000.

J. P. Foley, K.C., representing Major Daniel E. Sprague, pointed out that although the mortgage had been transferred to the lumber company, Major Sprague was still liable under a covenant and also under the second mortgage, and also liable to the Royal Bank for $300,000. If the mortgage company was allowed to proceed, he said, Major Sprague could not obtain a re-transfer of the property even if he paid up.

An additional ground cited by Mr. Foley in protest was the War Relief Act.

J. S. Hough, K.C., for the liquidator—the Montreal Trust Company—read an affidavit showing that the Canadian Appraisal Company in 1913 had valued the property at $750,000, and the liquidator figured that even now it was worth more than half a million dollars. He contended, therefore, that it would be an injustice to allow the mortgage company to foreclose, because the unsecured creditors would be left out in the cold.

E. B. Haffner, for the unsecured creditors urged objections to the sale on similar lines, and W. L. McLaws, for the secured creditors, objected on the ground that the same relief could be secured by winding up.

Mr. Parker claimed that taxes were accumulating and it was not fair to the company to have to pay these. He said the company's rights should not be interfered with for the protection of other secured, or unsecured creditors, whose duty it should be to protect themselves by paying off the claim of the mortgage. He also strenuously objected to Mr. Foley appearing in the application, because "he had no status" in the case, Mr. Sprague being no longer interested in the covenants.

The Judge refused to grant the application, but gave leave to appeal again when the property is in danger at the time of redemption, or if the mortgage company produces a bona fide purchaser who will buy at a fair price.

The Judge smiled when he said he thought he had not legal right to go into the state of the real estate market, but he thought the property was worth considerably more than the mortgage company's claim on it and it would be manifestly unfair to let the property go for the sum named. "You could put up one of the clerks in your firm to cover it at that price," he said. "If you think the property can be sold at the present time at a fair price, you must bring a bona fide and solvent purchaser."

The late Hugo Ross valued this property before the war at $950,000.

Plans for the complete alteration of the Commercial Centre building on South James street, near Main street, Hamilton, are under way, and it is expected work will start within a month's time. The remodeling of the building will provide handsome new offices for the Standard Bank, which is now located in the central portion of the structure. The building is composed of three stores and is of brick construction, three stories in height, and the proposed rebuilding will involve an estimated expenditure of $40,000.

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MURAD CIGARETTES

TO-DAY—

at this very hour—more smokers are trying Murads for the first time than all other high-grade cigarettes combined.

Almost 100 per cent of these new Murad smokers continue Murad smokers.

What is happening to-day has happened every day since Murads were first introduced.

What is responsible for this?

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And the endorsement of Murads by one smoker to another, from coast to coast.

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Debentures
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Due 1943
To Yield 5¾%

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We shall be pleased to send you suggestions for the investment of your idle money. We can be of assistance to you in warning against inadvisable investments and directing your attention to safe ones.

On request we will advise you as to what we consider the most attractive securities.

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ERICKSON PERKINS & CO.
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STOCKS AND BONDS
Private Wires
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TORONTO

ESTIMATES OF DESTRUCTION IN WAR THEATRES

Property Destroyed is Roughly Placed at $5,985,000,000.

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION

Methods Discussed for Providing Materials, Labor and Finances for Rebuilding of Properties and Business.

So vital is our interest in and connection with the great European conflict that statistics connected with the progress of events or estimates and forecasts of what may come after have a direct appeal even though these may be based upon conjecture rather than fact and the very proportions of the figures themselves beyond comprehension. Thus there is room for speculation, in connection with the appalling reports of destruction, as to how property will be replaced and industry reconstructed. What part Canadian industry may be able to play in the vast rebuilding programme remains to be seen — and there is a vast difference of opinion as between different economic and industrial authorities—but it is evident that if Belgium and Northern France and the other territories which have been crushed under the military heel of Germany are to be restored to a state of industrial and agricultural production, which is a foregone conclusion, then there will be a big demand for equipment and materials for a considerable period after the war. It is estimated that the loss of public and private property represents a value of $5,985,000,000.

The foregoing estimate was contained in a report on "World Trade Conditions After the European War," which was presented to the Fourth National Trade Convention of the United States held recently at Pittsburg. It is frankly described as an approximation, the sources of information being official European Government reports, trade and industrial journals, etc. The total destruction is estimated at $3,735,000,000 in the western and $2,250,000,000 in the eastern theatre of war, and this does not include the destruction of shipping. The following figures are given regarding what is estimated as immediate needs of Belgium and France in the first year after the war:—

	Belgium	France
Agricul. buildings...	$ 50,000,000	$50,000,000
Agricul. machinery ..	50,000,000	50,000,000
Industrial buildings.	65,000,000	50,000,000
Mining machinery...	60,000,000	40,000,000
Iron indus. mach....	70,000,000	50,000,000
Food making mach's.	3,000,000	10,000,000
Chemical machinery..	6,000,000	6,000,000
Textile machinery, ...	65,000,000	50,000,000
Elect. machinery.....	130,000,000	50,000,000
Wood working mach.	20,000,000	18,000,000
Paper making mach..	5,000,000	3,000,000

The destruction of property in Poland is estimated at $875,000,000; that in Austria about $600,000,000, and in the Balkans, $300,000,000.

As regards reconstruction, the committee making this report expresses the opinion that both Belgium and France will scarcely be able to manufacture all they need for rebuilding and neither can they import everything. Some of the policies proposed or discussed to provide practical means for facilitating the progress of reconstruction are as follows:—

"1. Rebuilding destroyed buildings and factories with governmental aid in money and materials.

"2. Supply of necessary machinery and raw material for industry by government.

"3. Allocation of labor through governmental employment agencies.

"4. Monetary assistance to manufacturers and artisans.

"5. Distribution of seeds, animals and machinery to farmers.

"6. Restriction of imports to necessity, and control of shipping in conformity with such policy."

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

Washington Embassy Circulates Optimistic Reports.

Many forms of industry, despite heavy war taxes, are flourishing in Germany, according to a special commercial bulletin issued by the German Embassy at Washington.

Emphasis is laid on the establishment of the National Auxiliary Service, which constitutes a part of the German War Department. It is estimated that when this Service law is in full operation about 3,000,000 additional workers will be under call for employment in the important war and industrial concerns. It is estimated that the munitions output can be trebled under the new arrangement. Service is now required from all males between 17 and 60 who are exempt from service in the army. If the war goes on, the German Embassy's circular states, women may also be enrolled in the compulsory service plan.

The net profits of 27 leather companies in Germany in the 1915-1916 fiscal year were 33.8 per cent. greater than in the previous year. A tabulation of the reports shows that every one of the 27 companies is a dividend payer and that the lowest dividend is 8 per cent. and the highest 55 per cent. The dividends in many cases have been doubled and trebled. It is stated that the leather companies have a good reserve stock on hand.

Sugar refineries in Germany are having an active season with the percentage of sugar in beets for the 1916 crop at 16.33 per cent., slightly higher than in 1915. No estimates of the new crop are given, but it is stated that the consumption in 1916 practically equalled that of 1915.

POWER OF FARMERS.

Wall Street Journal Speaks of New Organizations in W. Canada.

Farmers of the prairie provinces have more control than ever before not only over prices of their products as a result of their rapid accumulation of wealth the past two years, but also over politics as the result of their co-operative methods, says the *Wall Street Journal.* They have the strongest rural organizations in the world and control legislation in the Canadian West, at least between Manitoba and British Columbia.

The Co-operative Elevator Co. of Saskatchewan alone handled 40,000,000 bushels of grain last year and 20,000,000 bushels this year (the crop period) to date. This company had less than 250 elevators a year ago and has 300 now.

Commercial dominance explains to a large extent the governmental concessions in such matters as rural mail delivery, rural schools and churches, and rural telephone service.

How the prairie farmers feel about important pending legislation was clearly expressed at the convention here of the United Farmers of Alberta. Its platform calls for immediate reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain, and eventual free trade with the mother country; reciprocity with the United States, direct taxation of unimproved land values, a graduated income tax, and a graduated inhertance tax; election by proportional representation; publicity of campaign expenditures; direct legislation; competitive examinations for civil service appointments; nationalization of railways, telegraphs, and express business, and provincial control of natural resources.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Few Strikes in December—Prices Continue to Rise.

December, in nearly all branches of industry, showed a continuation of the activity apparent in November, says the *Labor Gazette.* Building and construction, of course, was adversely affected by the winter season, and there was a noticeable slackening towards the end of the month in some lines of manufacturing on account of holiday-taking by employees and stock-taking. A falling off in production caused by the holidays was also reported from some coal mines. The Christmas trade, however, absorbed a larger number of workers than was expected. There were three new strikes in December compared with 14 in November; of these two were settled, leaving one strike outstanding at the end of the month. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 204.8 for December, as compared with 198.4 for the previous month and 161.1 for December, 1915. The Department's weekly budget of staple foods rose from $9.81 in November to $10.11 in December. The usual summaries of the labor market, strikes, prices, wages changes, and trade and finance appear in the General Review. The usual annual reviews of industrial conditions and of prices for the year 1916 also appear.

Two applications were dealt with by the Department during December, affecting the employees throughout the Dominion of the Canadian Northern Express Company and civic waterworks employees at Ottawa. The former case was under consideration by the Minister at the end of the month, and in the latter the board appointed made a unanimous report, recommending that the waterworks employees, in view of the increased cost of living, be given wage increases approximating in some cases 15 per cent., but in the majority of instances 10 per cent. By the end of the month the Department had been notified by the employees of their acceptance of the board's findings.

The Toronto rate will probably be 24½ mills, as compared with 23 in 1916. Owing to the new debenture issues made last year, the city's uncontrollable expenditures will be very considerably increased.

OUR PROSPERITY NOW BASED ON WAR BUSINESS

A Note of Warning Sounded By Sir Edmund Osler.

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

W. D. Matthews Apprehensive As to What Adjustments May Take Place—Interesting Observations at Dom. Bank Annual.

Canadian business men will find in the statements of the heads of the Dominion Bank made to the shareholders at the annual meeting much to which they would do well to give cold consideration in relation to the developments which may be expected in the period of readjustment to follow the war. The president, Sir Edmund Osler, in stating that our present prosperity was due largely to the war expenditures, pointed out that these might not be continued even while munitions orders lasted.

The margin of profits on war contracts, he pointed out, was steadily decreasing because of the scarcity and high price of labor and material and the situation was approaching when profits would be very narrow or would not exist at all. The country would, in his opinion, soon reach a time when there must be a reduction in costs or reconstruction would be impossible. The high cost of living could not be materially reduced until there were more people producing, but the process of getting men on the land was slow. The tendency of past years had been from the farm to the city and it would take time and organization and energy to reverse this process. Sir Edmund said he did not believe that there would be a great expansion of business after the war, but instead he looked for two or three years when profits would be small. Those who placed themselves in a position to tide over these lean years and who would be able to make both ends meet would be richly rewarded, for he expected the country would make great and rapid progress after the readjustment period had been passed.

Vice-President W. D. Matthews dealt with an important problem when he expressed some apprehension as to what may be the after-effect on existing industrial systems of the control which Governments have gained over productive machinery, and continued:—

We all read of the nationalization of many industries, and even ships, railways, mines and control of prices. Now, when the sudden stop comes and peace is declared the Government control of all these important industries throughout the world will probably be the greatest problem that has to be faced and which may upset manufacturing and commercial interests probably more than anything else.

"They tell us that they have underestimated the crop in the Northwest by about 60,000,000 bushels, and 60,000,000 bushels' underestimation of the crop gathered in our Northwest, at the high prices prevailing, represents an enormous sum of money. But I will tell you there is in store now at the head of the lakes, at Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the interior elevators west of Winnipeg an amount of grain to the extent of 85,000,000 bushels waiting for shipment. This at the present prices means an enormous sum of money that the banks will have to handle and do business for and it will have to be shipped, and it is only a fair estimate to prove at the present time our people are in a prosperous condition."

An interesting feature of the report of General Manager C. A. Bogert was his explanation of the increased profits, to which reference has been previously made. He attributed the increase almost entirely to two causes:—

Primarily, owing to the unprecedented crop in 1915, and the difficulties in obtaining ocean transportation, loans to dealers in Canada's products, principally grain, ordinarily liquidated early in the year, were carried for a much longer period; and secondly, the bank participated, from time to time, as its liquid resources would permit, in the various government issues that were made for the purpose of carrying on the war. By thus employing throughout the whole of the period under review the bank's funds, the results were very satisfactory and better than in the previous year.

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SECOND SECTION
Pages 17 to 20

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER FOR INVESTORS

VOL. XI. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. PUBLICATION OFFICE, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 3, 1917 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $3.00. No. 5

THE RESERVE OF CANADA LANDED EQUALS CAPITAL

Company Also Adds Materially to Its Available Surplus.

CONDITIONS AFFECT PROFITS

Evidence Found in Statement of Earnings and Assets of the Effect of Restricted Loaning and High Rates for Working Capital.

A decrease in interest collected and an increase in interest paid, as shown by the annual statement of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company for the year 1916, reflect the rather trying conditions under which such companies have been laboring owing to the war and its influences. On the one hand, the field for investment has been narrowed for conservative institutions; while on the other, very attractive government and other issues have made competition for capital very keen. Under such conditions the profits of loaning companies have naturally been affected. Canada Landed collected interest to the amount of $436,867, which compared with $454,574 in 1915; at the same time, the former was only slightly lower than in 1914, and was considerably higher than in 1913. Interest paid reached $191,653, against $185,811 in the previous report, $4,800 less in 1914, and only $173,902 in 1913. These latter figures particularly show the effect of interest rates, described by a leading authority as the highest in forty years.

Charges for management, interest, etc., reduced the net showing to $170,246, which indicates a decline from $199,200 in the 1915 statement. The showing on paid-up capital was 14.2 per cent., as against 16.5 per cent. Besides the increase in interest paid referred to, an important factor in the reduction of the net was the increase in war taxes from $4,622 to $10,827. The reserve fund was increased by $35,000, and now equals the paid-up capital at $1,205,000. In addition, the surplus on profit and loss was increased from $12,595 to $39,392, which is over 3 per cent. of the capital. The company is, therefore, in a strong position to meet any future developments. Following are comparative figures of the income account:

Income.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Inter. collected	$436,867	$454,574	$443,907
Balance forward	12,595	1,845	8,007
Total	$449,462	$456,419	$451,914
Distribution—			
Interest paid	$191,653	$185,811	$182,071
Dividends	108,450	108,450	108,450
Management	48,184	49,082	50,527
Other disburse'ts	26,782	20,481	18,021
Reserve	35,000	80,000	90,000
Balance forward	39,392	12,595	1,845
Total	$449,462	$456,419	$451,914

The earning record since 1908 may be summarized as follows:

Year.	Gross Profits.	Div.	% on Capital
1916	$436,867	9	14.2
1915	454,574	9	16.5
1914	443,907	9	18.9
1913	428,741	9	15.8
1912	400,606	8	15.4
1911	367,270	8	15.5
1910	351,516	8	14.9
1909	330,274	8	13.3
1908	306,195	7	12.9

The general tendencies in the situation as to borrowing and loaning are indicated in the statement of assets and liabilities. Loans on mortgages have been reduced from $5,718,146 to $5,415,194; call loans from $28,536 to $20,559, and Government scripts from $18,356 to $17,661; while municipal and school district debentures held have increased from $319,738 to $551,671. These changes show an increase in holdings of more liquid securities, although the whole account is lower by about $80,000. At the same time, outstanding sterling debentures have decreased from $3,831,645 to $3,742,093, while there has been a small increase in currency debentures from $347,779 to $354,436.

CUBA'S PROSPERITY.

Bumper Sugar Crops and High Prices Are Responsible.

The increase of Canadian banking and other financial interests in Cuba and the West Indies draws considerable attention to the prosperity which has been prevailing in the islands for the past four years, and particularly since the outbreak of the war. This prosperity in Cuba is largely due to the sugar industry. For four years the island has been favored with bumper crops, and, as prices have risen enormously since the outbreak of the war, the wealth of the country has been greatly enhanced, and business is reported to be exceedingly active everywhere. The number of sugar mills is being steadily increased and the capacity developed. Another increase in the crop is looked for this year, but, even if it is no larger than last season, it will be well above the average of recent years. The total production of the island in 1916 amounted to approximately 3,000,000 tons, as against 2,500,000 tons in each of the three preceding years. Following is a record of the country's sugar production:

Year.	Tons.
1915-16	3,000,000
1914-15	2,592,000
1913-14	2,597,000
1912-13	2,429,000
1911-12	1,896,000
1910-11	1,483,000
1909-10	1,804,000
1908-09	1,514,000
1907-08	962,000
1906-07	1,428,000
1905-06	1,253,000
1904-05	1,189,000
1903-04	1,106,000
1902-03	1,028,000
1901-02	872,000
1900-01	635,000
1899-1900	300,000
1898-99	335,000

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Revenue Less and Expenses Greater During November.

A review of the revenues and expenses of the railroads of the United States during November has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This shows that the operating income of the roads during November was $441 per mile of road operated, or $8 less than last year. The operating income of the Eastern roads alone totalled $623 per mile, a decrease of $98 per mile; of the Southern roads, $374, an increase of $75 per mile, and the operating income of the Western roads was $378 during November, an increase of $6 per mile of road operated.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has made a comparative analysis of the railroad reports for the month of October, indicating that the operating income per mile during the month was 8.7 per cent. greater in 1916 than in 1915, 48.7 per cent. greater than in 1914, 32.7 per cent. greater than in 1913 and 12.2 per cent greater than in 1912.

The net operating income of the railroads of the United States for October, 1916, exceeded that for October, 1915, by $40 per mile, or 8.7 per cent. Operating revenues averaged $1,466 per mile, an increase of 10.8 per cent.; operating expenses per mile, $910, were greater by 11.7 per cent.; net operating revenue per mile, $556, indicated an increase of 9.4 per cent., while net operating income per mile, $495, showed an increase of 8.7 per cent.

THE FOX INDUSTRY.

Large Number of Animals Being Killed for Their Pelts.

As has been previously pointed out, the fox ranching companies in the Maritime provinces have recently been killing a large number of their animals for the purpose of marketing the pelts. One company, near Moncton, recently killed 45 silver black foxes, at the same time reserving 40 animals for breeding purposes. This ranch was started about three years ago with three pairs of silver black foxes brought from Prince Edward Island. The prices being realised on the skins, the majority of which are shipped to the United States, run from $150 to $500 each. Thirty-six pelts shipped from one district since January 1st had a total valuation of approximately $8,500, or an average of about $235 each.

EARNINGS 14.44% BY THE CANADA PERMANENT LIFE

Profits for the Year Showed Comparatively Slight Decline.

HIGHER CAPITAL INTEREST

Conditions in British Market Such That Increased Rates Must Be Paid—Conditions in Western Canada.

Considering that the period of the annual statement of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation covered a further period in which war conditions served to increase the strain upon loaning companies securing their capital in Great Britain, shareholders of the company have reason to feel satisfaction with the statement presented, showing earnings of $866,126 after deducting interest on borrowed capital, expenses of management, charges and losses, war taxes and sundry contributions to patriotic fund. This is at the rate of 14.44 per cent. on the company's capital. There was a slight falling off from 1915, when the earnings were $872,105, but the fact that there has been a slight decline since 1913 is not a development which should cause much concern. Not only has the company been able to pay its dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. and transfer to reserve fund $250,000—the total of the fund now being $5,000,000—but there was a substantial increase in the profit and loss surplus now totalling $195,652, as compared with $179,525 in the previous report. Following is the company's earnings of record since 1905.

	Div.	% on Capital	Earnings
1916	10	14.44	$866,126
1915	10	14.53	872,105
1914	10	14.61	876,765
1913	10	14.73	884,627
1912	9	13.76	826,799
1911	8	12.46	747,459
1910	8	11.93	715,767
1909	8	11.59	695,422
1908	7	11.50	690,168
1907	6	10.57	686,279
1906	6	9.16	634,048
1905	6	9.02	545,205

In his report to the shareholders W. G. Gooderham, the president, refers particularly to the situation as regards capital. "Money borrowed abroad," he says, "is to-day costing more than at any time during past forty years, while, as is well known, there has not been a corresponding increase in the rates of interest obtainable on mortgage loans." The competition of high-yielding securities issued by the British and Allied governments has made it difficult for borrowing companies to profitably bid for funds. The high rate on the one hand necessary to secure renewal of debentures and the moderate rate obtainable on loans on the other has had the effect of reducing the margin of profits. That the company's earnings have not fallen off more under these circumstances is evidently a reflection of efficient administration and careful regulation of operating expenses. The conditions referred to must be expected to continue for some time and the company is preparing to face them for at least another year.

Considering the high interest rates, and, no doubt, the fact that Canadian requirements have been somewhat limited, a considerable amount of the sterling debentures which matured were repaid. This change is reflected in the balance sheet where debentures outstanding have been reduced from $12,914,421 to $11,305,960. There was a small increase in deposits and also in currency debentures. On the other hand the paying off of the sterling debentures is reflected in lower cash holdings at $1,492,000 compared with $2,007,232, and in a reduction of mortgages from $28,410,605 to $27,859,081. There was also a decrease in securities held of about $200,000, and in loans on securities of about $120,000. Following are comparative figures for the past three years:—

LIABILITIES.	1916	1915	1914
Deposits	$ 6,059,273	$ 6,013,897	$ 5,250,765
Deb., sterl'g	11,305,960	12,914,421	13,051,520
Deb., curr'y	3,112,237	3,096,168	3,103,255
Deb. stock	427,614	427,576	427,541
Sundry acct	14,045	14,652	6,346
Cap. stock	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Reserve	5,000,000	4,750,000	4,500,500
Balance	195,653	179,525	157,420
ASSETS.	1916	1915	1914
Mortgages	$27,859,081	$28,410,605	$28,706,314
Loans	546,053	668,230	826,314
Securities	1,615,901	1,818,559	842,911
Office prem.	621,855	621,855	621,855
Cash	1,492,003	2,007,232	1,499,354

Conditions in the West.

The company's report refers interestingly to Western conditions and it is pointed out that borrowers have generally met their obligations, although, in some sections, owing to adverse effects by drought and rust, some of the mortgagors were compelled to ask for indulgence. The comment is here added that consideration has been cheerfully shown under such circumstances and that appreciation thereof proves mutually advantageous.'

The company has been following the policy of avoiding all securities of a speculative nature, requiring very safe margin and substantial reduction of the principal of original loans. At the same time loans on farm property have increased in favor and the high prices prevailing for all kinds of farm produce have put the farmers in an exceptionally good position, the values of farm lands being well maintained.

NEW SHIPPING CAPITAL.

Authorization of Different Corporations $111,000,000 During War.

Capital authorized for new shipping corporations in the thirty months since the beginning of the war has reached the total of $111,447,000, according to special records kept by The New York *Journal of Commerce*. The formation of new companies to reap profits from the high freight rates following the outbreak of hostilities was slow in the last five months of 1914, gathered momentum during 1915 and reached an abnormally high level in the twelve months of 1916. As yet the end of the shipping boom is not in sight, due to the belief in many quarters that there is a great shortage in the world's available supply of tonnage and that as a result profitable rates will prevail for at least several years after the termination of the war. Incorporation of new companies by years is as follows:

Five months, 1914	$ 1,844,000
Year 1915	37,662,000
Year 1916	69,466,000

This total includes shipping companies of all kinds, such as the operating and building of ships, dry docks for repair of vessels, towing lines and some holding companies. The greater part of the new capital investment, however, has been in ships for trans-oceanic business or for American shipyards. Only a few companies with small capitalization have been formed for the other purposes mentioned.

AMERICAN TRADE.

High Record in World Export Business Established in 1916.

The United States in 1916 made the world's "high record" in the exportation of manufactures. The total value of manufactures exported in the year was greater than the value of manufactures exported from any other country in any year.

A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York shows that exports of manufactures in 1916 exceeded $3,000,000,000, while the highest export record ever made by Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures, was $2,000,000,000 in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war, Germany $1,680,000, and France $772,000,000. Prior to the war the United States held third rank among the nations in exportation of manufactures, those from Great Britain in 1913 being as above indicated $2,012,000,000, Germany $1,681,000,000, United States $1,185,000,000 and France $772,000,000, these four countries—Great Britain, Germany, United States and France—supplying about two-thirds of the $8,000,000,000 worth of manufactures entering international trade in 1913.

WAR CONDITIONS AFFECT PROFITS STANDARD TRUST

However Earnings Were Still Over 11½ Per Cent. on Capital.

SURPLUS MUCH INCREASED

Fact That It Was Not Considered Necessary to Add to Reserve Indicates That Margin of Risk on Business Was Reduced With Profits.

Although the annual statement of the Standard Trusts Company for the year ending December 31 indicates a further decline in profits, this is not at all surprising considering the conditions which have been prevailing, particularly since the outbreak of the war. On the other hand there are certain features of the statement which should be regarded with considerable satisfaction by the shareholders. Profits at $87,919, after the deduction of expenses for management, etc., compared with $98,265 at the end of 1915. At the same time it may be pointed out that in the latter statement the profits were brought down after a contribution to the Patriotic Fund. In 1914 the profits were $118,155, while the high record mark was reached in 1913 at $135,348. Upon capital, reserve and surplus, earnings were at the rate of 7.2 per cent. and, upon the average capital employed, 11.7 per cent. These percentages compared with 8.1 and 13.1 per cent., respectively, in the last report.

After the payment of the dividend there was a balance of $20.419, which was carried forward, together with a balance from the previous year of $68.10. The actual balance brought forward in 1915 was $4,448, but from this was deducted $4,380, being charges for war tax, etc. The company, therefore, has a substantial balance to carry forward, representing 22 per cent. of the subscribed capital stock. In previous years it has been the policy to add considerable to the reserve, the amounts for 1913, 1914 and 1915 being $75,000, $25,000 and $30,000 respectively. That the board did not consider it necessary to add to the reserve at the end of 1916 may be taken as an indication that in view of the conditions prevailing business has been conducted with a smaller margin of risk. The reserve totals $445,000,000 as compared with paid-up capital of

Continued on page 19

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited

Report of Twentieth Annual General Meeting

The Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Head Office in Toronto, at noon on January 26th, 1917.

The President accepted the chair, and the General Manager was elected Secretary of the meeting.

The President presented the following Twentieth Annual Financial Statement.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1916

ASSETS

Capital Account		
Mortgage Loans, Call Loans, Debentures and other Securities, with interest accrued thereon	$1,575,866.09	
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc., at Toronto, Calgary and Brantford	13,820.47	
Real Estate	151,487.82	
Cash on hand and in Bank	99,486.85	
		$1,840,661.23
Uncalled Capital Stock		619,345.39
Guaranteed Trust Account		
Securities on Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, etc.	$4,534,124.56	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	67,401.11	
		$4,601,525.67
Estates and Agency Account		
Mortgages on Real Estate	$1,574,796.54	
Other Securities, including unrealized Original Assets	6,490,640.48	
Cash in Bank	277,379.90	
		$8,342,816.92
		$15,404,349.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account		
Capital Stock Subscribed	$2,000,000.00	
Dividend due January 1st, 1917	41,267.06	
Sundry Accounts payable	2,368.87	
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss	416,370.69	
		$2,460,006.62
Guaranteed Trust Account		
Trust Funds with interest accrued to date	$4,601,525.67	
		$4,601,525.67
Estates and Agency Account		
Estates and Trusts under Administration by the Company	$8,342,816.92	
		$8,342,816.92
		$15,404,349.21

JAMES J. WARREN,
President.

E. B. STOCKDALE,
General Manager.

Votes of thanks were extended to the Board of Directors, the Advisory Board to the Alberta Branch, and to the officers and staff for their efficient and painstaking services in the Company's behalf.

The following Directors were elected:—J. H. Adams, Toronto; W. D. Bell, Chesley; A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria, B.C.; Lloyd Harris, Brantford; A. F. Maclaren, Toronto; N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., Toronto; C. E. Ritchie, Akron, Ohio; Lieut.-Col. S. C. Robinson, Walkerville, Ont.; Joseph Ruddy, Brantford; G. P. Scholfield, Toronto; E. B. Stockdale, Toronto; W. Thoburn, M.P., Almonte; James J. Warren, Toronto; Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham.

The Board subsequently met and unanimously elected Mr. James J. Warren, President, Messrs. G. P. Scholfield and C. E. Ritchie, Vice-Presidents, E. B. Stockdale, General Manager, and C. S. Hamilton, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL BANK LARGER PROFITS BETTER POSITION

Earnings at the Rate of 20 2 Per Cent. on the Capital.

LIQUID ASSETS HIGHER

Proportion of Immediately Available Increased From 24.7 to 26.7 Per Cent. of Total—Balance Due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.

A continued development of earnings, which have been steadily growing since the bank's inception, was the outstanding feature of 17th annual report of the La Banque Provinciale du Canada for the year ending December 31 last, the increase in the profits being from $196,356 to $203,983—$7,627, or 3.9 per cent. On the bank's capital the profits made a showing of 20.2 per cent., compared with 19.6 per cent. in the previous year; on combined capital and reserve fund the showing was about 12 per cent. The result of the year's operations reflects the general business conditions which have prevailed throughout Eastern Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec, where the effects of the war have been comparatively little felt.

In addition to paying dividends of $70,000, war circulation tax of $10,000, other taxes of $16,502, and writing off on premises $16,000, $10,000 was appropriated for the contingent fund, $5,000 for patriotic fund, and $50,000 added to the reserve, in addition to $25,000 for a pension fund. There was a balance of $1,481, making a total of $17,519. Following are comparative figures:

	1916	1915	1914
Earnings	$203,983	$196,356	$194,215
Dividends	70,000	70,000	70,000
	$133,983	$126,356	$124,215
War cir. tax	10,000	10,000	......
	$123,983	$116,355	$124,215
Taxes	16,502	14,553	6,349
	$107,481	$101,803	$117,866
Off prem., etc.	16,000	9,664	9,474
	$ 91,481	$ 92,139	$108,392
Contingent fund	10,000	90,000	77,365
	$ 81,481	$ 2,139	$ 31,027
Patriotic fund	5,000	......	5,000
	$ 76,481	$ 2,139	$ 26,027
Reserve fund	50,000	......	25,000
	$ 26,481	......	......
Pension fund	25,000	......	......
Balance	$ 1,481	$ 2,139	$ 1,027
Previous bal.	16,038	13,900	12,873
	$ 17,519	$ 16,039	$ 13,900

The bank's record of earnings since 1904 is as follows:

Year	Profits	Capital Rate	Dividend
1916	$203,983	20.3	7
1915	196,355	19.6	7
1914	194,214	19.5	7
1913	190,126	19.0	6
1912	185,165	18.5	6
1911	184,308	18.4	5
1910	149,062	14.9	5
1909	124,143	12.4	5
1908	121,599	12.1	5
1907	119,466	12.0	5
1906	95,344	11.5	3
1905	72,325	8.7	3
1904	80,227	9.7	3

Strength Well Maintained.

Although the bank's saving deposits increased $2,295,181 and demand deposits $679,504, a total of nearly $3,000,000, increased profits were shown without weakening the bank's position as regards immediately available liquid assets. In fact, according to THE POST'S standard, the immediately available assets increased from 24.7 per cent. to 26.7 per cent. of the total assets, and from 27.9 per cent. to 29.6 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. Total assets now stand at $18,414,464, an increase of $4,044,973.

An increase of $1,120,417, or 60 per cent., in the bank's call loans in Canada were an interesting feature of the balance sheet, and evidently this change was reflected in the increased profits. Current loans increased by $511,814, and there was an increase in the bank's holdings of public securities of $1,088,055, which indicated the part played in financing British munitions orders.

In addition to the increase in deposits referred to, an interesting feature of the statement of liabilities was the appearance of two new items—balances due to the Dominion Government $915,088, and to the Provincial Government $218,745. Following are comparative figures of the balance sheet:

Immediately Available Liquid Assets.	1916	1915	Change
Specie	$ 68,658	$ 85,233—	$ 16,575
Dom. notes	1,244,305	1,083,065+	161,240
Note cr.dp.	63,398	60,100+	3,298
Notes bk.	427,540	357,534+	70,006
Bank bal.	1,265,961	746,312+	519,649
do abroad	96,482	80,061+	16,421
Govt. sec.	....	22,840—	22,840
Cheques	1,745,239	1,108,780+	636,459
	$ 4,911,583	$ 3,543,925+	$1,367,658
% total assets	26.7	24.7	
% tl. liab. pub.	29.6	27.9	
Other Assets.			
Pub. secs.	$ 2,167,629	$ 1,079,574+	$1,088,055
Other secs.	1,363,455	1,436,397—	72,942
Call loans	2,678,875	1,558,458+	1,120,417
Current	6,309,401	5,797,587+	511,814
Municipal	272,050	366,316—	94,266
Ov'rd'e dts.	48,545	72,580—	24,035
Rl. estate.	132,707	43,360+	89,347
Mortgages	20,929	34,427—	13,498
Bk. prems.	301,817	248,511+	53,306
Other a'ts.	207,473	188,356+	19,117
	$13,502,881	$10,825,566+	$2,677,315
Tl. assets	$18,414,464	$14,369,491+	$4,044,973
Liabilities to Public.			
Cirl'n	$ 1,162,318	$ 1,090,258+	$ 72,060
Dem. dep.	3,375,738	2,696,234+	679,504
Savs. do.	10,208,236	7,913,055+	2,295,181
Due bks.	....	15—	15
Due else.	764,999	905,666—	140,667
O'r liab.	7,826	79,178—	71,352
Due to Dom. Gov.	915,088	....	915,088
Due to Prov. Gov.	218,745	....	218,745
	$16,652,950	$12,684,406+	$3,968,544
To Shareholders			
Capital	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$........
Reserve	725,000	650,000+	75,000
Divid'ds	18,994	19,046—	52
Balance	17,520	16,039+	1,481
	$ 1,761,514	$ 1,685,085+	$ 76,429
T'l liab.	$18,414,464	$14,369,491+	$4,044,973

ELECTRIFYING THE ST. PAUL.

Modern Motive Power System to Be Extended to the Coast.

The problems of Canadian Railroads in carrying freight through the Rockies to the Pacific are such that there is much interest in the announcement that the St. Paul railway intends to extend its system of electrification through the Cascade mountains to the Pacific Coast. The problem has been under arduous study for five years. St. Paul's operations in the opinion of the management have proven that electricity is the most practical power for western railroads, and it is probably not too far-fetched to say that all the roads will eventually come to it.

The move represents a radical departure in railroading. To say that an electric locomotive will haul, over a mountain grade, 30 per cent. more trainload, at a cost approximately 40 per cent. less than a steam locomotive and that it is guaranteed to perform this unprecedented feat at 16 miles an hour, as against nine miles for heavy freight trains under steam, often with two locomotives to pull and one to push, means that the single track road increases its facilities to a double-track standard in the matter of speed, weight and length of train, to say nothing of enormous savings in the cost of operation.

C. A. Goodnow, assistant to the president of the St. Paul, says that the outstanding feature of the success of electrification is the ease with which heavy freight trains are handled on the mountain grades. Five trains of about 62 cars each are moved daily each way across the mountains by the big electric engines, and estimates are that four hours are saved by each train on each 100 miles.

There was no trouble in maintaining schedules over the electrified lines this winter, for cold weather helps rather than hinders electric engines, which also buck through snow drifts which stall steam engines. The time saved on the mountain divisions has helped insure delivery of freight and passengers on time. Electrification, with its increased comforts, has brought a marked growth in business.

The ease of operation, the time-saving and other advantages already brought out have led the management to take up the extension of electrification. It is hoped that soon the difficulties of the Cascade Mountains will be solved as have been those of the other ranges. Power can be developed in the Cascades just as it has been in the Rockies. Engineers are now at work on other problems of the improvement. It is a big undertaking, but the St. Paul system hopes to push it to completion.

The London Board of Trade reports for December an increase of £5,079,000 in imports and an increase of £5,098,000 in exports. For the year imports increased £97,259,000 and exports £121,677,000.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Transport Co., held at Montreal on Thursday of last week, the following directors were re-elected: Charles Cassils, James A. Cauthie, George R. Starke, William Starke and F. L. Miller.

THE MINING, MANUFACTURING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1916, incorporating Richard H. Holmes and John Gumar Holmes, barristers-at-law, Felicia Pell Holmes and Vera Aloha Forbes, married women, and Archibald William Forbes, doctor of dental surgery, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business and operations of mining, milling, smelting, refining, prospecting, developing, and manufacturing of goods, wares and merchandise of every description. To produce, refine, acquire by purchase or otherwise, deal in ores of all kinds, gold, silver, nickle, copper, platinum, tungsten, radium, coal, coke, metals, minerals, and mineral substances of all kinds and products thereof. (b) To own, buy, sell, operate, and deal in lands, leases, options, concessions, and interests therein, which the company may believe to be directly or indirectly to their advantage; (c) To build, acquire, own, charters, wharfs, navigate boats, and vessels of every description, inland, and on the high seas; (d) To own, lease, buy, sell, have, and deal in, all kinds of minerals and timber lands and interests therein, lumber and timber, and the products thereof; (e) To own, lease, buy, sell, operate, water rights, water powers, dams, reservoirs, ditches, electric plants, steam plants, tramways of every description; (f) To buy, sell, own, manufacture, deal in as a whole or in part, goods, wares, and merchandise which the company may believe to be profitable or incidental to the carrying on of their business; (g) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of, or incidental to, the formation and organization thereof and to employ, contract with, and provide for, the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or securities of the company which the directors may deem expedient; (h) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall not in any way limit or confine the powers of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Mining, Manufacturing and Development Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 200,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

CANADIAN S.K.F. COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1917, incorporating Allan Harrison MacCaffray, gentleman of the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America; Percy Oscar Gordon Janes, gentleman; James Daniel Becking, student-at-law, John Sidney Smith, law clerk, and Edmund Almond, bookkeeper, all four of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, purchase, sell, import or export, or otherwise deal in goods, wares and merchandise of any nature and description, particularly ball bearings and machines, apparatus and appliances useful or necessary in connection therewith; to sell, use or otherwise dispose of the same; to act as the agent for others in the purchase, sale or use of the same; (b) To acquire the good will, rights and property, and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, carrying on a business similar in whole or in part, to that of this company; to pay for the same in cash, the stock of this corporation, bonds or otherwise, to hold or in any manner dispose of the whole or any part of the property so purchased; to conduct in any manner the whole or any part of any business so acquired, and to exercise all the powers necessary or convenient in and about the conduct and management of such business; (c) To apply for, purchase, or in any manner to acquire, and to hold, own, use and operate, or to sell or in any manner dispose of, and to grant license or other rights in respect of, and in any manner deal with, any and all rights, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent or copyrights of the Dominion of Canada or other countries, or otherwise, and to work, operate or develop the same, and to carry on any business, manufacturing or otherwise which may be deemed directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects or any of them; (d) To guarantee, purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness isued or created by any other corporation or corporations, country, nation or government, and while owner of said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon, to the same extent as natural persons might or could do; (e) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments and evidences of indebtedness; (f) To carry on any business similar in character to that expressly provided for herein, or useful for the extension or in the transaction thereof, whether manufacturing, merchandising, mining or otherwise; (g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects; (h) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (i) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy, at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company; (j) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in any companies which the company may have power to dispose of; (l) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books, pamphlets, and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (m) To do any or all of the things herein set forth as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in company with others. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian S. K. F. Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN
JAN. 9, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

KOPS BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1917, incorporating James Frederick Edgar, barrister-at-law; Lily Mae Lewis, stenographer, and Norman Robert Tyndall, draftsman, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; James Edward Maybee, of the Village of Port Credit, in the said Province of Ontario, patent solicitor and George Patrick Mackie, of Birch Cliff Post Office, in the said Province of Ontario, bookkeeper, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in corsets and wearing apparel in Canada and elsewhere; (b) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, and merchandise and materials used for the purpose of manufacturing corsets and wearing apparel; (c) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (d) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, good-will, trade marks, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (h) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (i) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependants or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (j) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all of any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (k) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (l) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches, or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (m) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (n) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (o) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (p) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (r) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (s) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (t) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds, and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (u) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (v) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Kops Brothers, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, an the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE TRUSTS BUILDINGS, LIMITED.

(Corrected Notice.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1916, incorporating John Craig Stewart, barrister-at-law, Reginald Lancaster Pattison and William George Ryan, oil and gas operators, and Bessie Evelyn Daniels and Grace Alberta Jackson, stenographers, all of the City of Chatham, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, land, buildings and hereditaments of any tenure or description and any estate or interest therein and to turn the same to account as may seem expedient and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise encumber or dispose of, upon such terms as may seem desirable, the whole or any portion of such lands or other assets and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon; (b) To prepare building sites and to construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, own, operate, decorate, furnish and maintain offices, apartments, flats, houses, factories, warehouses, shops, gravel or sand pits, clay or mineral deposits, sewer or other underground works, pavements, buildings, works and conveniences of all kinds on any such lands or on lands owned by others and to consolidate, connect or subdivide properties or to act as agents for others in any of the foregoing matters; (c) To take and hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold and to sell or otherwise dispose of the said mortgages; (d) To purchase for investment or as agent for others to acquire, exchange or otherwise deal in shares, stocks, debentures and bonds of other corporations carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (e) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of contracts or mortgages of persons, firms or corporations with which the company may have dealings and to assume and take over such mortgages or contracts on default; (f) To quarry, manufacture, deal in and sell all kinds of stone; (g) To manufacture, deal in and sell all kinds of lumber, brick, cement and building materials; (h) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade and deal in, contractors' supplies and appliances, of every class and description; (i) To manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire machinery and any and all apparatus and tools necessary or useful in connection with the business of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (j) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (k) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (l) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (m) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (n) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (o) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (p) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (r) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (s) Subject to section 5 of The Companies Act, R.S.C., 1906, chapter 79, to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof; (t) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (u) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (v) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament to enable the company to carry any of its business into effect or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests, and to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; (w) To adopt such means of making known the undertakings of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (x) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Trusts Buildings, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of September, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

COURT ORDERED WIND UP OF ST. DENIS THEATRE

The Proposition Has Recently Failed to Make Profits.

NEW BOND ISSUE FAILED

Financing Proposed for the Purpose of Paying Mortgage and Current Expenses Was Not Supported by Shareholders.

The St. Denis Theatre Co., of Montreal, is to be wound up. The order was granted by Mr. Justice Dugas on application of Dessaulles & Co., acting on behalf of H. E. S. Adams, a creditor for $4.25. Turcotte & Merrill were appointed provisional liquidators, pending a meeting of the creditors. In the meantime the theatre will be kept open. Various causes have been assigned for the failure of the theatre, which is one of the most beautiful and luxurious in Canada. The theatre always enjoyed fair patronage, but apparently did little better than pay current expenses at any time, while of late it has been losing money. On the face of it, there seems no particular reason why the St. Denis failed where the Imperial in the west end has scored a big success, unless it is that the movie field is overdone in Montreal.

The company admits liabilities of over $100,000, while a mortgage of $133,000 will fall due shortly.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the company's total outlay for building and theatre and for the purchase of the land was in the vicinity of $600,000.

The overdue liabilities, which precipitated the company's difficulties, include $25,000 due Norcross Bros., the contractors, who have obtained a judgment for that amount; and a number of smaller amounts.

The stock is principally held by Montreal people in small amounts. Both bonds and stock were sold.

Only a few days ago the shareholders authorized a further bond issue, in order to provide for the retirement of the $133,000 mortgage, which falls due shortly, and to take care of accruing obligations, but response on the part of the shareholders was not encouraging. A few expressed a willingness to dig down again, but the majority were evidently of the opinion that it would be throwing good money after bad. The creditors decided not to wait any longer and the liquidation order followed.

WAR CONDITIONS AFFECT PROFITS STANDARD TRUST

Continued from page 17.

$750,000,000. Following is the company's record of earnings since 1903.

Development of Standard Trusts Co.

	Net Earnings.	Added to *Reserve.	Capital.
1903	$ 1,856	$	$ 52,762
1904	5,954	4,000	57,162
1905	15,794	8,500	138,886
1906	20,900	12,500	159,069
1907	25,419	15,000	172,174
1908	33,991	20,000	213,033
1909	49,721	30,000	300,000
1910	76,319	50,000	500,000
1911	100,051	60,000	500,000
1912	104,982	62,500	500,000
1913	135,348	75,000	750,000
1914	118,155	25,000	750,000
1915	98,265	30,000	750,000
1916	87,919	.....	750,000

*From profits.

In the statement of assets there are some changes noted. Loans to estates and trusts secured by assets under administration declined from $783,619 to $694,850, while loans on first mortgages and foreclosed securities increased from $126,936 to $332,437. In this connection it may be noted that in the last report this item was described "Loans on first mortgage securities," and in the 1916 statement "Loans on first mortgage and foreclosed securities." The total of assets under capital account stands at $1,284,237, as compared with $1,268,198. In clients' account, the total of which declined from $15,263,407 to $14,694,813, some of the changes were: loans on first and equitable mortgages declined from $983,553 to $961,708, while a new item of Dominion of Canada war bonds appears at $97,271; cash on hand and in bank is about $47,000 larger; loans on mortgages decreased from $2,822,489 to $2,526,593. Bond issues for which the company is trustee increased from $9,550,000 to over $10,000,000. Following are comparative figures of some of the outstanding features of the balance sheet:

	Capital	Clients	Estates	Total
1912	$ 788,601	$4,886,131	$3,909,848	$ 9,584,580
1913	1,186,046	5,517,059	6,080,056	12,783,162
1914	1,237,432	6,064,610	9,095,085	16,397,127
1915	1,268,198	5,587,939	8,407,268	15,263,405
1916	1,284,237	5,180,393	8,230,183	14,694,813

WALLACE QUARRIES FIRE.

Decision As to Rebuilding Deferred Pending Insurance Settlement.

No decision as to the rebuilding of the stone-cutting plant of the Wallace Quarries, Limited, destroyed by fire last week, will be reached until after the insurance adjusters have completed their work. The directors have held no meeting since the fire.

MONARCH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Summary of Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

ASSURANCE, New and Revived	$2,718,931	INCREASE 32%
Premiums on same	87,657	INCREASE 54%
ASSURANCE IN FORCE	9,007,464	INCREASE 16%
ASSETS, $819,774.49. Invested funds divided as follows: Mortgages, 51.5%; Debentures, 31%; Policy Loans, 12.5%; Real Estate, 2.7%; Cash, 2.3%		INCREASE 14%
INTEREST, $43,384.08		INCREASE 35%
CASH PREMIUMS (less re-assurance) $205,363.70		INCREASE 20%
POLICY RESERVES, $583,606.82		INCREASE 18%

POLICY CLAIMS—$28,327.42 (including $14,107.32 caused by war), in addition to which a further sum of $20,000.00 has been placed under "Liabilities" providing for Claims for which proofs of death have not been received, also to cover the possible claims caused by war and not yet reported to the Company.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Growth by Three-Year Periods:

	1910.	1912.	1916.
Assurance in Force	$3,009,746	$6,762,506	$9,007,464
Assets	302,497	530,973	819,774
Policy Reserves	116,332	320,252	583,607
Cash Income	87,073	184,703	249,035

RESPECTING INTEREST EARNINGS—According to latest published reports the average rate of interest earned on invested funds by Life Companies is as follows: Canadian, 6.21%; American, 4.84%; British, 4.52%; **MONARCH LIFE (1916), 7.67%.**

THE RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, exclusive of Capital, was $133.05 for every $100.00 of liabilities.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—J. T. Gordon, President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares; President Standard Trusts Company.

First Vice-President—W. A. Matheson, General Manager, Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

Second Vice-President—F. W. Adams, Vice-President and Western General Manager, Adams Bros., Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary.

Other Directors—W. R. Bawlf, President, Bawlf Grain Company; Vice-President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Director, Northern Crown Bank; **Col. H. A. Mullins,** Live Stock Exporter; **Charles E. Gordon,** Wholesale Merchant; **H. W. Echlin,** President, Echlin Manufacturing Co.; **R. G. Ironside,** Wholesale Merchant.

Managing Director—J. W. W. Stewart.

Secretary and Actuary—J. A. Macfarlane, A.I.A.

Auditors—John Scott & Co. (Chartered Accountants, Scotland and Manitoba).

Medical Referees—E. S. Popham, M.D.; William Rogers, M.D.

Solicitors—Taylor, Ross & Leach.

Participating Policyholders have a vote at the Company's General Meetings.

FULL PRINTED REPORT MAILED ON REQUEST.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

TWIN CITY EARNED 9.22 PER CENT. ON COMMON

Substantial Increase Shown Over 1915—Additional Equipment and Property Secured.

The income account of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the year ending December 31, showed substantial improvement. Gross revenue increased from $9,462,964 to $10,188,154 while net income totalled $3,251,738 compared with $2,725,809. The surplus available for distribution amounted to $2,237,548 against $1,712,275 for the previous year and $1,887,641 at the end of 1914. The deduction of the 7 per cent. preferred dividend on $2,000,000 preferred stock left a balance of $2,027,548, which is equal to 9.22 per cent. on the $22,000,000 common stock against 6.83 per cent. for 1915. After the payment of common and preferred dividends and making liberal allowance for reserve there was a balance of $603,548; the total surplus is now $1,268,763. Following are comparative figures of income account for the two years:

	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	$10,188,054	$9,453,964
Net after oper. exp.	2,933,411	3,389,336
Net after taxes	3,225,313	2,701,882
Other income	26,425	23,927
Total income	$ 3,251,738	$2,725,809
Int., rent, misc, debit	1,014,190	1,013,534
Surplus	*$2,237,548	$1,712,275
Com. & pfd. divs.	1,530,000	1,529,916
Balance	$707,548	$182,359
Loss on secur's sold.	4,000	....
Miscellaneous res'ves.	100,000	100,000
Balance	$603,548	$82,359
Profit on secur's sold	325	....
Previous surplus	764,890	682,532
Profit & loss surp.	$1,268,763	$764,890

In his annual report to the stockholders, President Lowry referred to negotiations between the company and the city looking to a adjustment of the franchise of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. The city, he said, had met the company fairly and the directors were hopeful that a mutually satisfactory contract would be agreed upon. Mr. Lowry is of the opinion that full publicity with regard to all matters is an important factor in the solution of the problem; he believes that the better understanding the people of Minneapolis have of actual conditions the more surely will an equitable agreement be reached. It is pointed out that the strength of the company lies in the actual physical condition of its property. Last year there was charged to the operating expenses $1,122,200 for depreciation. New construction included 4.32 miles of track 62 new cars were ordered. The company purchased additional property for storage of cars in Minneapolis at a cost of $85,648 and practically acquired all the land in St. Paul for a new operating station at a cost of $40,000. The company now operates 442 miles of track occupying 234 miles of street.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 1916, showed the commpany to be in excellent financial condition with current assets of $1,996,948, of which $1,165,140 was in cash, against current liabilitities of $421,494.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

New Method of Property Registration Liked In Western Canada.

The Torrens system of land registration has since its introduction into Western Canada become very popular. It was originally introduced in Manitoba in 1885 but it was not given very wide application until recent years, when during the period of great activity in real estate throughout the prairie provinces, it came into wide use on account of the facility with which transactions could be made. According to W. E. Macara, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, two-thirds of Winnipeg land with buildings on it, and one half of the occupied farm lands of Manitoba, have come under the operation of the new system, representing a total provincial liability for land titles of more than $400,000,000 including $220,000,000 of city property.

R. D. Hutchings, Attorney General of Manitoba, says that, generally speaking, the Act has been a very great success. The only difficulties which have arisen have been in connection with a few properties in cities where it was felt that there was undue restriction on banks and big corporations whose powers as to land holdings are limited by their charters.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

STANLEY & AYLWARD, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1916, incorporating Franklin Metcalf McDowell law clerk, George Roy Sproat, accountant, Gordon Balfour Flett, student-at-law, Charles Henry Kemp and Cecil Carrick, solicitors, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail jewellers and dealers in jewellers sundries, watches, gold, silver and metal wares, gold filled wares, glassware, china, enamel goods, stamped goods, military badges and jewellery; (b) To manufacture, sell, buy and generally deal in all materials used in the manufacture of any of the above described wares; (c) To carry on any business which can be profitably carried on in connection with any of the aforesaid businesses; and import and export any of the aforesaid articles or wares and to import or export any of the materials used in the manufacture thereof; (d) To act as agents or contractors in securing contracts for the manufacture and sale of any of the aforesaid wares. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Stanley & Aylward, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

GALE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1917, incorporating Ferguson James Dunbar and Alexander George Frederick Lawrence, solicitors, Alfred John Sneath, student-at-law, Bertha Taylor, and Norma Lown, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds and descriptions for men, women and children; (b) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of Gale Manufacturing Co. Limited, incorporated by letters patent under the Ontario Companies Act or all or any part of the shares or capital stock of the said company; (c) To acquire the good-will, rights and property and to undertake the whole or any part of the asset, and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of this corporation or otherwise; (d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, license, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (h) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, firms, companies or corporations; (i) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (j) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, or any of the assets, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (k) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock or bonds, debentures or other securities of any other corporation; (l) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (m) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (n) To construct, alter, maintain, manage and otherwise deal with any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (o) To do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (p) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be determined, any of the property of the company among its shareholders, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may acquire the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company; (q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (r) To do all and everything necessary for, incidental or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the above objects or which shall at any time be necessary for or incidental to the protection or benefit of the company; (s) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Gale Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, divided into 1.300 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

STEVENS-AYLSWORTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1917, incorporating William Gilchrist, law clerk, Richard Dalton Moore Walter, student-at-law, James Stewart, accountant, Gertrude Elizabeth Hancock, bookkeeper, and Hamilton James Stuart, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, construct, convert, repair, rent, let, for hire, import, export, operate, buy, sell, acquire, dispose of and otherwise traffic, deal and trade in and with mechanical, electrical, chemical or other appliances, apparatus, equipment, supplies, machinery, instruments and tools of all kinds used in construction, manufacturing, academic or other kinds of work and particularly but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing steel and iron, construction materials, pipe and fittings, castings and heavy hardware of all kinds and all raw materials and other things used in and for the manufacture or construction of the foregoing and accessories therefor and all articles which enter into the manufacture or construction of all the foregoing and all products and by-products thereof and generally to carry on the business of a dealer in goods, wares and merchandise; to act as and to carry on the business of mechanical, electrical, chemical, designing and consulting engineers, and to carry on the business of general contractors for construction, alteration, improving and removal of factories, buildings, structures, plants, equipment and works of all kinds and to enter into contracts for, construct, execute, own and carry on all descriptions of work, and to carry on for the purposes aforesaid the business of a general construction company and contractor for the construction of public and private works; (b) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, capital business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations, and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company's business, and to issue in payment or part payment for any such property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantee of the company's bonds, or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered, shares of the copany's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or the company's bonds; (c) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire and to hold, use, own, operate and maintain and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, brevets d'invention, concessions, licenses, patents or applications for patents, improvements, methods, formulae, secrets or other information, processes, industrial designs or copyrights secured under the law of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and subject to royalty or otherwise; and to acquire, use, exercise, develop, sell or grant licenses and leases in respect thereof, or otherwise turn to account such property as aforesaid; (d) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation with any person or persons, or company or companies carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of profit to this company; (e) To take or otherwise acquire, hold, own, buy, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock of, and the bonds, evidences or indebtedness, obligations, or other securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or possessed of property, rights or franchises capable of being used so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or enhance the value of its undertaking, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, and to guarantee the payment of dividends on any such stock, and the payment of the principal and interest of any such bonds, obligations or other securities and to aid in any manner any such company; (f) To apply for, obtain, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities supreme, municipal, or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make, or grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (g) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (h) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire or otherwise all property, real or personal, that may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying on of the company's business and to hold, own and operate the same, and to sell, lease, dispose of or otherwise turn the same to account, and to erect such buildings, factories and works as may be deemed advantageous for the purpose of the company; (i) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying on or control thereof; (j) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares, or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with which the company may have business relations; (k) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be determined, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds and other securities of any other company owned by this company; (l) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit; (m) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company; (n) To draw, make, endorse, accept, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable and transferable instruments; (o) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the formation, incorporation and organization of the company; (q) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or objects, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (r) Any powers granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Stevens-Aylsworth Company, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

YEAR'S BUSINESS REVIEWED AT NATIONAL TRUST MEETING

Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., Vice-President of the Company, Occupies the Chair in President J. W. Flavelle's Absence at Ottawa—Increase of Almost Ten Millions in Company's Assets—Net Earnings Also Increase—Chief Growth in Estates Business.

In taking the Chair last Monday at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of National Trust Company, Vice-President Z. A. Lash stated that the President, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, came up from Ottawa specially to attend the meeting, but was called back to Ottawa on Sunday night on important business connected with the Munitions Board. Mr. Lash remarked that the President's absence was specially to be regretted, as it was his first absence from an annual meeting of the Company since its organization in 1898.

In moving the adoption of the Report, which appears elsewhere on this page, Mr. Lash said:—

This is the third annual meeting of the shareholders since the great war broke upon the world in August, 1914. Dare we hope that when next we meet peace shall once more reign—a peace which shall have come to the allied armies only after a defeat of Prussian militarism? It is only such a peace that can endure. It is, then, for such a peace we must be prepared to make any sacrifice.

While there are many signs that the enemy is feeling the strain of the conflict, yet there is nothing to indicate that the Central Powers are exhausted.

Looking back over the past year, we proudly recall the achievements of British arms—in which our Canadian soldiers have played their part—and the successes of our gallant Allies. Verdun, the Somme, Trentino and Jutland, coupled with Brusiloff's memorable victories on the Eastern front, are the Allies' answer in 1916 to the world's greatest military machine—a machine in the preparation and perfecting of which forty years were consumed.

Prepare for Sacrifice.

We enter the year 1917 with justifiable hope, but, nevertheless, with grave anxiety. The next twelve months will undoubtedly be the crucial ones of the war. They will decide the fate of the Allies and will determine the character of the civilization which will dominate the world during the next one hundred years.

We cannot lightly regard the recent decisions of Britain, France and Italy to mobilize and conserve their resources and energies. Consumption of food and fuel, and even the use of light, have been restricted; industries, not essential to the carrying on of the war, have either been suspended for the time being or directed to war channels; profits are still more largely taken by the State and taxation greatly increased, while the men and women have been individually assigned to those duties which are nearest to the winning of the war. Such measures would not have been taken by statesmen, nor would they have met with such willing submission by the people had it not been realized by all that the nations are in their death throes, and that victory is possible only through a determination on the part of everyone to make the most supreme sacrifice. We in Canada have done much to assist the allied cause, but we can, and must, do more. We must be prepared to make every sacrifice. This war is as much our war as it is that of England, Scotland or Ireland. Can we imagine the gloom, distress and feeling of insecurity which would be cast over Canada at the announcement of the victory of the enemy? Let us see to it that we give no reason to reproach ourselves in the days that are to come. Let every man, every woman, every energy, every resource in Canada, be thrown into the cause to make victory certain and secure.

A Prosperous Year for Canada.

The year just ended has given every evidence of the vast resources of this country, and its ability to quickly adapt and adjust itself to new and changed conditions. The evidence has been submitted in such minute detail to the many annual meetings of banks and other financial institutions which have been held this month that I shall only make a passing reference to it. Fair harvests, with prices unparalleled for agricultural produce; unequalled activity in our factories; labor enjoying the highest wages of recent times; further substantial increase in the country's favorable trade balance, and heavy increases in Bank deposits, are some of the factors which go to mark 1916 as an abundantly prosperous year in Canada.

Assets Increase Almost Ten Millions.

Turning now directly to our statement, the balance sheet presented to you indicates a continuance of the Company's progress. The assets under administration, which at the beginning of the year amounted to $59,332,485.15, now amount to $69,197,054.61, an increase of well-nigh $10,000,000 for the twelve months. Nothing could more strikingly indicate the public confidence which the Company enjoys. The administration of so large a volume of assets, the main part of which belongs to others, is a great trust, and involves rare responsibilities. It takes time to build up an estates business. Bearing this fact in mind, I think the shareholders may feel justly proud of the progress the Company has made since its incorporation in August, 1898—only a little over eighteen years ago.

Estates Business Primary.

The chief function of the Company is to act as Executor under Will or Administrator of Estates. Such fiduciary relationships call for the highest type of management, and I am pleased to be able to assure the shareholders from a personal knowledge of the staff at all its offices, that the Company possesses management of this character to a peculiar degree.

It is with deep regret your Directors have to record the death during the year of Mr. Franklin H. Walker, who was always keenly interested in the affairs of the Company.

Mr. J. Harrington Walker, of Walkerville, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Mr. F. H. Walker.

Patriotic Contributions.

During the year your Directors authorized the following subscriptions:

$500 to the Military Service Fund of the Y.M.C.A.

$1,000 to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

$1,000 to the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

And these, added to $11,000 previously authorized by the shareholders, make a total of $13,500 paid out during the year. In addition to this your Directors have to-day authorized a further subscription of $10,000 to the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund, which will be payable during the present year.

A resolution confirming these subscriptions will be submitted to you to-day.

Before moving the adoption of the Report, I will ask the General Manager to address the meeting.

Address by General Manager.

The General Manager, Mr. W. E. Rundle, said:—

It is with deep regret I advise the shareholders that since last we met two members of our staff have been killed in action, while several others have been wounded. To the relatives and friends of those who fell we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and to those who have been wounded we express the hope of a speedy recovery. A large percentage of the members of our staff have already enlisted, including two Branch Managers and other executive officers. This has created a difficult situation with which to deal, especially in view of the large increase in our business. However, through the increased effort of the remaining members of the staff, and by adding more women thereto, we have been able to deal satisfactorily with the problem. Before going on to the report I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent and loyal services rendered by the staff at all our offices. These are trying and difficult times for everyone. The Company has always possessed a staff faithful to its interests in a striking manner. We have no better asset than the staff. While the war lasts we shall continue to lose men. This will entail still heavier responsibilities upon those left behind. Nevertheless, I know that whatever effort the staff is called upon to make will be cheerfully put forth and a high type of service will continue.

I feel that the report to which you have just listened will be gratifying, and I am glad to say that the several offices (we now have seven) have all contributed to the Company's continued growth and prosperity.

Increase in Net Earnings.

The net earnings for the year amounted to $236,254.22, an increase of $7,101.23 over the preceding year. This is equal to 15¾ per cent. upon the Company's paid-up capital, or 7⅞ per cent. upon the combined paid-up capital and reserve. Had it not been that so many of our farm mortgages were paid off, and that we were unable to reinvest the proceeds at as good rates of interest, the increase in net earnings would have been substantially greater. However, we are fortunate in that the increase in our volume of business more than compensates the Company for the difference in rates of interest to which I have referred.

The net profits for 1916, together with $73,560.46 brought forward from the previous year's Profit and Loss Accounts, have enabled your Directors to pay dividends at the rate of 10 per cent., amounting to $150,000; to write $50,000 off the Company's Office Premises Account; to pay $13,500 in subscriptions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other funds, and to carry forward $96,314.68 into open Profit and Loss Account.

Writing Off Office Premises.

Of the foregoing items one only, I think, requires other than a passing reference. It is the $50,000 written off Office Premises. This, you will recall, is following the policy deliberately adopted in 1914. It was then pointed out that the growing demands of our several offices for additional office accommodation would make it imperative to extend our various premises from time to time, and it was decided that the policy of wisdom dictated the accomplishment of this programme as far as possible out of earnings rather than by investing a larger proportion of the Company's capital in office buildings. The growth of business since 1914 has not only vindicated the policy then laid down, but emphasizes the importance of its continuance.

Growth Illustrates Confidence.

The assets under our administration increased during the year $9,864,569.46, and now amount to $69,197,054.61. The increased business is mainly due to estates which have come to us for management as executor under will, administrator, trustee or agent. I know of no way in which the confidence the public reposes in a Trust Company is better illustrated than in the growth of its estates business. I therefore think the shareholders have reason to feel pleased with this item in the Balance Sheet just presented.

Bond Issue Trusteeships.

On a former occasion it was pointed out to the shareholders that, large as are the figures representing the assets under the Company's administration, they do not fully indicate the extent of its activities. During the year our services have been extensively employed as Trustee under mortgage for bond issues. The assets dealt with in such trusteeships are considerable in volume, but they do not, of course, appear in our balance sheet. Arising out of these relations, we have since the war broke out been requested by foreign capitalists, mainly resident in Great Britain, France and Belgium, to look after their interests as bondholders in various enterprises on this side of the Atlantic, and, happily, we have been able to serve with advantage those we represent. This has established for the Company a connection in the countries mentioned which cannot fail to be of great value.

Decreased Demand for Mortgage Loans.

Not only have mortgage interest payments been well met during the year, but an unusually large amount of principal has been repaid. This is due to the high prices which have ruled for farm produce. The Company found difficulty in 1916 in investing its available funds in mortgages of a suitable character. As you are aware, we have always had a distinct preference for mortgages on improved farm property, especially when investing in the Western Provinces. The Canadian farmer has met with an unusual measure of prosperity during the past two years; consequently our experience is that the demand in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for farm loans has fallen off considerably. From one point of view this is unfortunate, because it restricts the clientele of lending companies. But from the broad viewpoint the sign is a good one, for it indicates the farmers are improving their financial position and are exercising greater care in their commitments. This is of the utmost importance and significance for the country and the people as a whole, and in the end must be to the advantage of all. Let us hope that, having restricted expenditure in certain directions, the great prosperity of the country will not lead us to others even less warranted. Unfortunately, the times are not without evidence of temptation in that direction.

Urges Purchase of War Certificates.

At the close of the war there must inevitably be a period of readjustment of greater or lesser length. It will then be well for those who meanwhile prepare themselves and husband their resources. Hence I do not think it is out of place to refer to-day to the campaign for greater individual saving which the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, has recently begun, and to recommend strongly the purchase of the new War Certificates. These Certificates, issued as they are, in small denominations, afford an opportunity to all to place their savings at the disposal of the Government to carry on the war. The rate of interest the Finance Minister has authorized is generous. Not only will the savings help to bring victory, but they will provide the purchasers with available resources to keep them and their families through any period of readjustment which might follow.

Purchases of Government Bonds.

During the year the Company made considerable purchases of Government bonds, and consequently its investments of this character show much larger figures in the statement now before you than those of a year ago. The high rates of interest which Government securities now yield make them an attractive purchase, as well as an advisable investment from other standpoints. One of the outstanding financial events of 1916 in Canada was the great success of the domestic war loan of the Canadian Government. To this our Company subscribed to the extent of $650,000, and received its proportionate allotment with other large subscribers. Not only are the bonds, debentures and stocks owned by the Company high-grade securities, but they are carried in the balance sheet at figures considerably below their present market prices, while our Call Loans are amply margined.

I have pleasure in presenting herewith to the shareholders the report of the Inspection Committee of the Board of Directors, made in accordance with the Company's by-laws after a thorough inspection of the investments made by it. This inspection is, of course, in addition to the usual audit of the books and securities, and its value will be apparent not only to the shareholders, but to the Company's clients as well.

The report of the Auditors is appended to the Balance Sheet submitted, and you will observe from their certificates that all trust funds and investments under our care are kept separate from the Company's own funds and investments and are shown on the books of the Company as belonging to the several Trusts, Estates and Agencies on behalf of which they are held.

In closing I desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Messrs. Thomson, Dickson & Shaw, and of Messrs. Finlayson, Auld & Mackechnie, agents of the Company at Edinburgh and Glasgow, respectively.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS ON GOOD BASIS

The Cotton Situation is Very Strong—Prices Rising.

HEAVY DEMAND CONTINUES

No Curtailment of Consumption As Yet Following High Prices—Present Crop 3,000,000 Bales Short.

BY. A. O. DAWSON,
Vice-President, Canadian Cottons, Limited.

The situation in cotton goods is very strong. Prices show no signs of weakening in the face of an abnormal demand, which is based on empty shelves all over the world. Prices, which have already advanced so much, continue to mount upward.

It might be expected that the high cost would tend to curtail consumption, but this has not occurred. This is due to the fact that cotton goods are a staple without a substitute so far as price is concerned. Linen and wool have advanced in price more rapidly than cotton goods. The latter continue to be the cheapest of any class of goods on the market that is fit for human wear. As such they are the chief reliance of the poor and cannot be replaced.

Civil War and Present Prices.

Many factors enter into the increased cost of cotton goods. The chief one, however, is the price of raw cotton, which is now 18 to 26 cents a pound according to grade. Those who look upon this as nearing the point beyond which it cannot go would do well to remember that during the American Civil War the price reached $2 a lb. A different set of conditions, including a stoppage of cotton shipments from the Southern States, prevailed. The essential point, however, is that this price was paid because cotton is a staple, and as such a human necessity.

3,000,000 Bales Short.

The present situation has been accentuated by the development of the fact that the world crop is 3,000,000 bales short of its actual requirements of 15,000,000 bales for the year. This will necessitate drawing upon reserves to make up the shortage. Ginning of the last season's crop is still going on, but a fairly accurate estimate places it at 12,000,000 bales.

Outlook for Next Year Bad.

The outlook for next year is equally bad. There is a pronounced shortage of potash and the fertilizers necessary to a large production. The boll weevil is at work, and altogether the outlook is not good for a large crop next season.

Stocks are low both in the hands of spinners and jobbers and this shortage is likely to continue during the period of the war.

Readjustment Certain.

Wise manufacturers are taking advantage of the present prosperity to prepare for the readjustment that is certain to occur after the war is over by strengthening their position financially and in regard to plant betterments. The latter tend towards the replacement of old machinery rather than the enlargement of plant. And the installation of labor-saving machinery has been large, and the use of which has become a factor of increasing importance owing to the general labor situation.

At the close of the war there may be a slight hesitancy on the part of buyers, but this can only be of brief duration, as the shortage of stocks and the demand of consumers will compel the trade to again enter the market.

ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

Advance of Winter Season Brings Measure of Improvement.

According to the Iron Age, the anthracite situation is slightly easier under the influence of the very erratic weather conditions and slightly better shipments, combined with the feeling that the end of the winter is at least in sight. However, the improvement is of modest proportions, the market being far from easy. The big companies continue hopelessly behind on orders, and there has been some fresh demand appearing from consumers who accumulate heavy reserves in the summer months which have now been exhausted. With the big surpluses of the large companies now cleaned up and the market dependent entirely on current production the situation still has grave possibilities.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

Report at Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their Nineteenth Annual Report, showing Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1916, together with the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on that date.

The net Profits, after providing for all cost of Management, Salaries, Advertising, Auditors' Fees and other expenses, amount to $236,254.22. To this must be added the sum of $73,560.46 brought forward from 1915, making the total at credit of Profit and Loss Account $309,814.68, which has been appropriated as follows:

(a) To pay four quarterly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, amounting to $150,000.00.

(b) To write off Company's Office Premises, $50,000.

(c) To pay subscriptions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other Funds, $13,500.

(d) To carry forward in Profit and Loss Account, $96,314.68.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. FLAVELLE,
President.

General Statement 31st December, 1916

ASSETS.

Capital Account:		
Real Estate Mortgages	$ 791,255 90	
Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	832,718 28	
Real Estate, including Company's Buildings and Safe Deposit Vaults in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Saskatoon	633,858 49	
Loans on Collateral Security of Bonds, Stocks, etc., and advances to Estates, Trusts, etc.	743,188 39	
Cash on hand and in Bank	173,153 15	
		$ 3,174,174 21
Guaranteed Trust Account:		
Real Estate Mortgages	$5,690,852 95	
Bonds and Debentures	612,080 55	
Loans on Collateral Security of Bonds, Stocks, etc.	784,769 18	
Cash on hand and in Bank	283,394 89	
		7,371,097 57
Estates, Trust and Agency Accounts:		
Funds and Investments		$58,651,782 83
		$69,197,054 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account:		
Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00	
Reserve Fund	1,500,000 00	
Mortgage Loans in process of completion	40,359 53	
Dividend No. 68, due Jan. 2nd, 1917	37,500 00	
Profit and Loss	96,314 68	
		$ 3,174,174 21
Guaranteed Trust Account:		
Guaranteed Trust Funds for investment	$5,437,470 54	
Trust Deposits	1,933,627 03	
		7,371,097 57
Estates, Trust and Agency Accounts:		
		$58,651,782 83
		$69,197,054 61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For Year Ending 31st December, 1916.

Balance 31st December, 1915	$ 73,560 46
Net Profits for the year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries, Government Taxes, including Special War Tax, Advertising, etc.	236,254 22
	$309,814 63
Appropriated as follows:—	
Quarterly Dividends Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 68, at the rate of 10% per annum	$150,000 00
To write off Company's Office Premises	50,000 00
To pay subscriptions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other Funds	13,500 00
Balance carried forward	96,314 68
	$309,814 68

The following were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Flavelle, President The Wm. Davies Company, Limited.

Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, barristers, Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce.

E. R. Wood, President and Managing Director Central Canada Loan & Savings Company.

Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

George H. Watson, K.C., of Messrs. Watson, Smoke, Smith & Sinclair, barristers.

Chester D. Massey, Hon. President Massey-Harris Company, Limited.

Elias Rogers, Vice-President Imperial Bank of Canada.

Alex. Bruce, K.C., of Messrs. Bruce, Bruce & Counsell, barristers.

H. C. Cox, President and General Manager Canada Life Assurance Company.

H. H. Fudger, President The Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

H. B. Walker, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce at Montreal.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., Minister of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, President Sheet Metal Products Company of Canada, Limited.

J. H. Plummer, Director Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited.

Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., General Counsel The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

H. J. Fuller, President Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal.

F. W. Molson, Director The Molsons Bank, Montreal; Director Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

T. B. Macaulay, President and Managing Director Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal.

W. M. Birks, Vice-President Henry Birks & Sons, Limited, Montreal; Director The Molsons Bank.

J. Harrington Walker, President Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville.

E. M. Saunders, Treasurer Canada Life Assurance Company.

Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, President and General Manager Massey-Harris Company, Limited.

John Aird, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. W. Woods, President Gordon, Mackay & Company, Limited.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. J. W. Flavelle was elected President, and Messrs. Z. A. Lash, K.C., and E. R. Wood, Vice-Presidents, and the following were appointed members of the Advisory Board at Winnipeg:—A. McT. Campbell, Manager Canada Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg; Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G., ex-Lieutenant-Governor Province of Manitoba; Kenneth Mackenzie, Director Canada Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg; Hon. George W. Brown, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Province of Saskatchewan; George W. Allan, of Messrs. Munson, Allan, Laird & Davis, barristers, Winnipeg.